

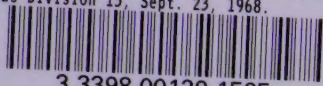
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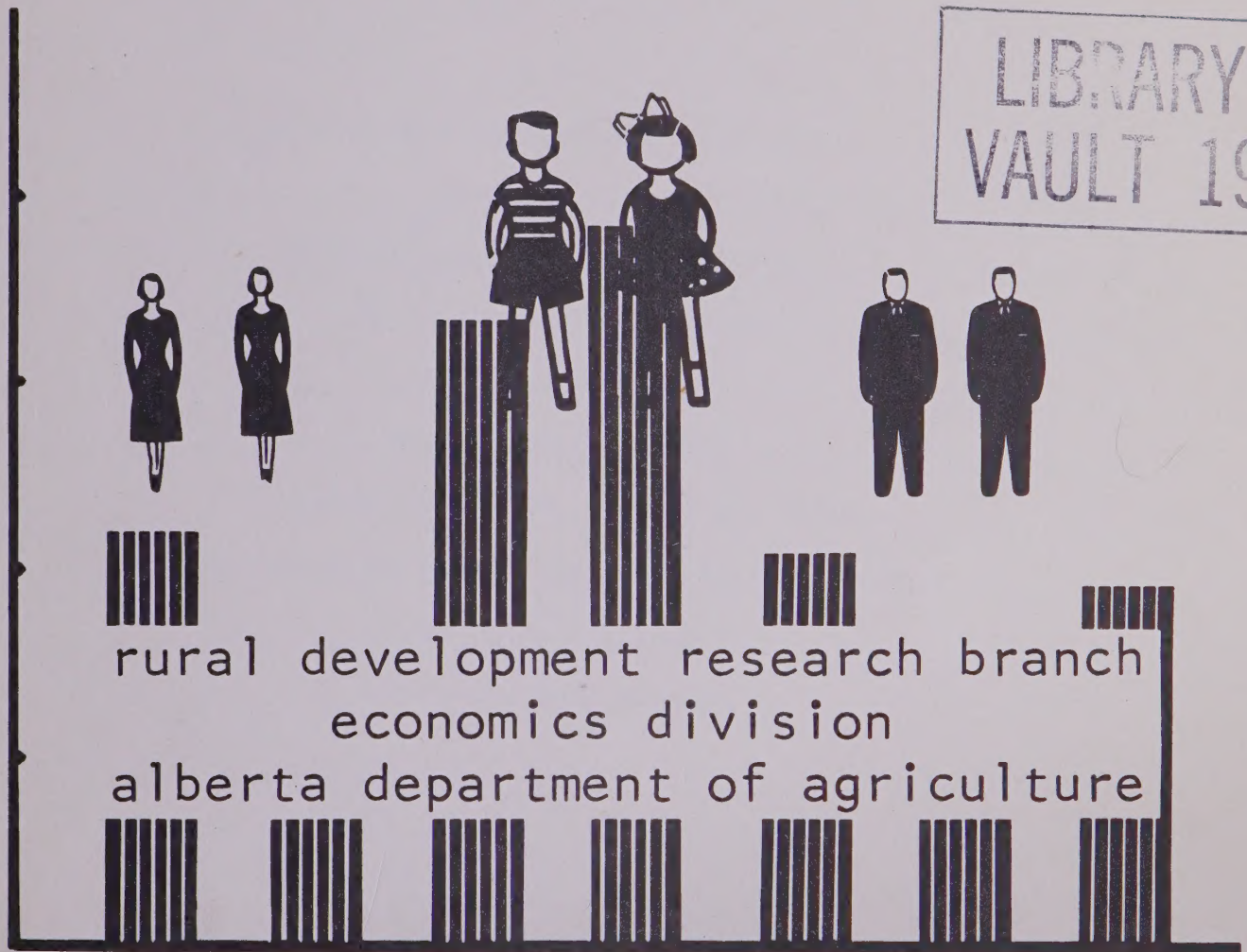
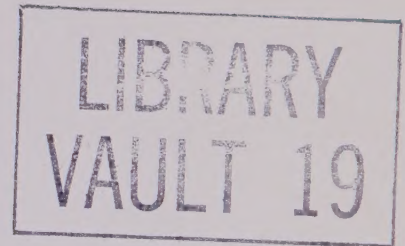
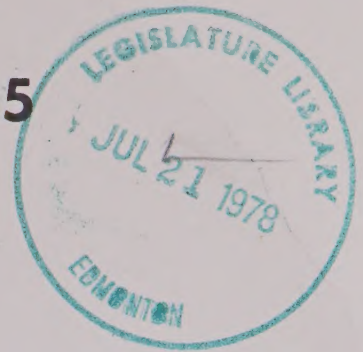


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Research Branch

by


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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS,
ALBERTA'S CENSUS DIVISION 15

by

Ken A. Svenson

The

Rural Development Research Branch,

Economics Division,

Alberta Department of Agriculture

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September 23, 1968

Resource Study No. 883

Financed Under ARDA, Project No. 28038

Costs Shared by Federal and Provincial Governments

Gordon R. Sterling

Provincial ARDA Director



The Hon. H. A. Ruste
Minister of Agriculture

Dr. E. E. Ballantyne
Deputy Minister

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many agencies and individuals have contributed to this publication by providing information and by critically reviewing the material. I would especially like to express my gratitude to Mr. Al Ustinov and the staff of Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Edmonton. The staff of the Vital Statistics Branch, Alberta Department of Public Health were also very helpful.

For typing and proof-reading, I am grateful to Mrs. Diane Campion, Mrs. Sylvia Fald and to Miss Marlene Laslo.

K. A. SVENSON

PREFACE

From the outset, socio-economic development in Alberta has been self-generated by the people and the role of government has been to provide a framework which would maximize progress. As development took place, the interactions of physical, social and economic factors within various regions of the province resulted in erratic advances toward developmental goals. Some regions advanced more rapidly than others.

Regional disparity is not a provincial problem but a national one and because of its nature, the problem cannot be solved by local people alone. By the nineteen sixties, it was evident that all levels of government had to play a more active role in development planning. The 1961 conference on Resources For Tomorrow, at which many authorities delivered papers on the subject of regional disparity, highlighted the 'gap' between actual and potential development. By 1961, the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act was passed by the federal government. The philosophy of this act was to put government in a more active position with regard to development of rural areas. Co-operation between levels of government and the people who would be affected is also a facet of the act's philosophy.

This publication is one of a series of inventories, containing information gathered mainly from secondary sources. It was designed in response to the need to assess the local situation. It may be used by those interested in development as a working paper to analyze the local situation and to recommend ways of attaining developmental goals.

Knud Elgaard, Assistant Director
Economics Division

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Figure 1

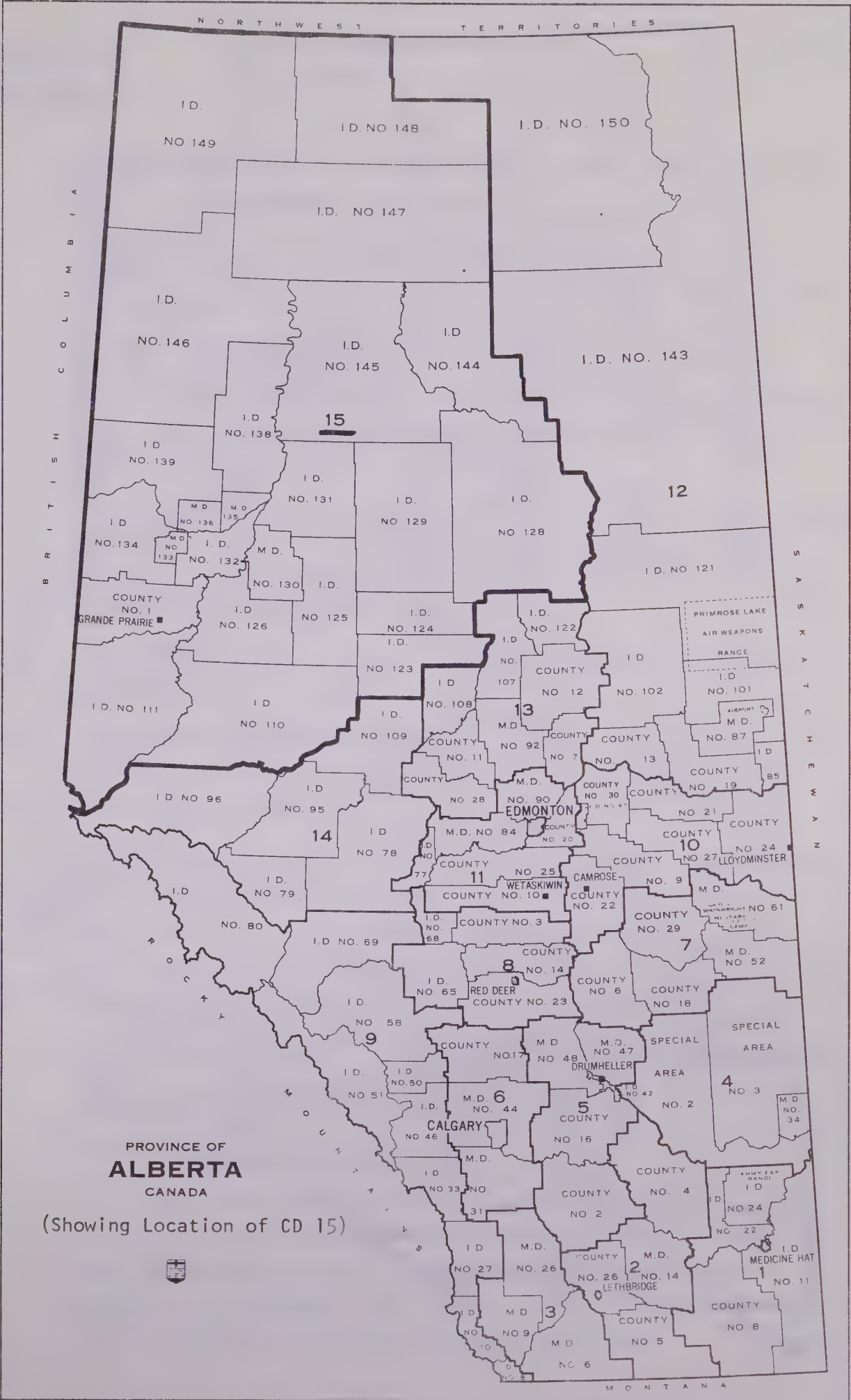
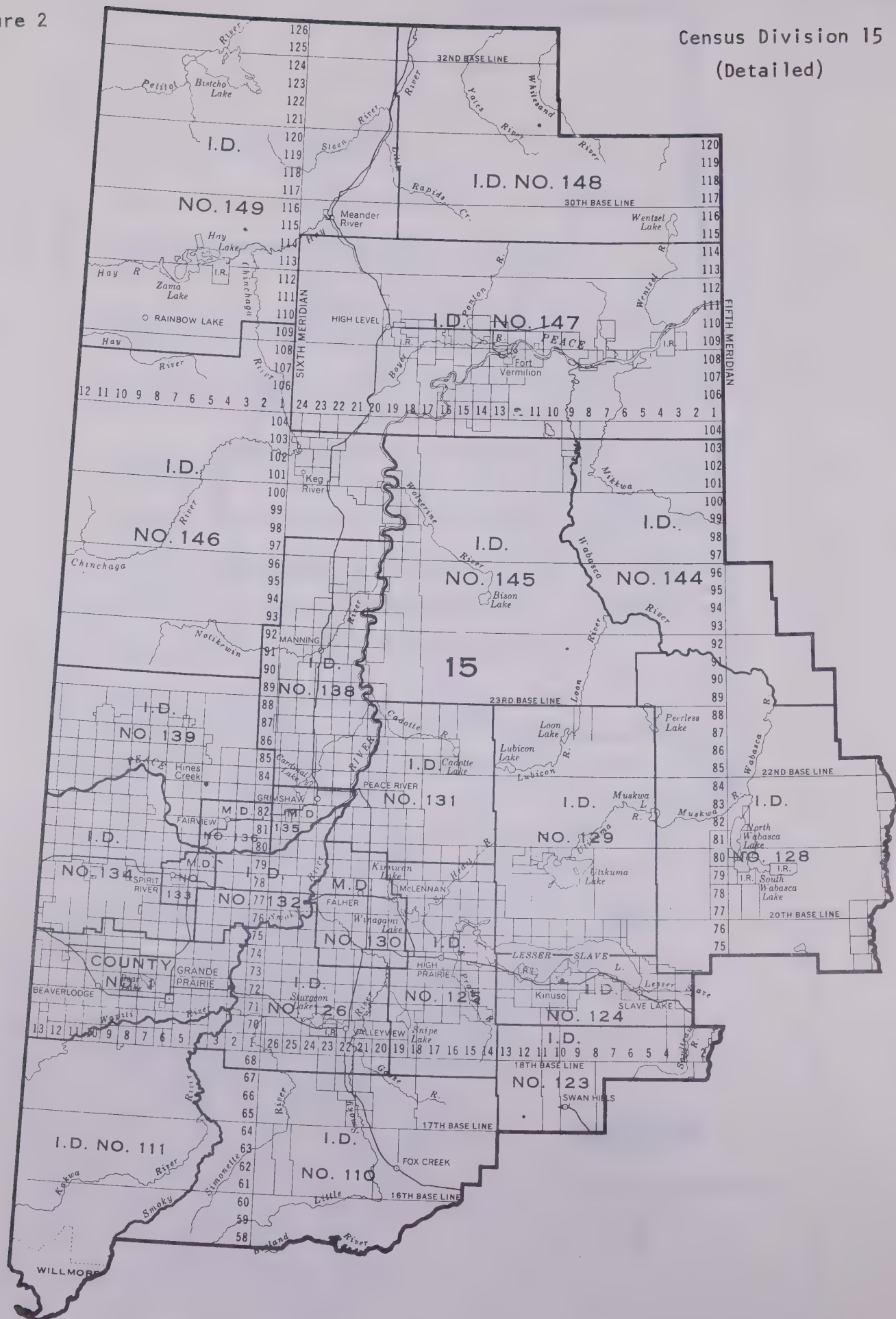


Figure 2



Summary

1. The population of C.D. 15 increased more rapidly between 1961 and 1966 than did the population of Alberta.
2. Since 1951 most of the growth in the total population can be accounted for by the growth in the urban centres. This is similar to the Alberta trend, except that the trend began at an earlier date in Alberta.
3. The rural population reached a peak in 1961 and has been declining since then. The rural population of Alberta reached its peak in 1941.
4. Although there has been a general population increase for the census division, this increase has not been distributed evenly throughout the area. Most of the subdivisions gained in population, but some grew very rapidly and some actually declined.
5. The population density of C.D. 15 is 0.94 persons per square mile, compared with 5.73 for Alberta.
6. Although C.D. 15 showed a population increase between 1956 and 1961, this was a period of net out-migration while 1961-1966 was a period of net in-migration.
7. C.D. 15 has relatively fewer people in the 20-64 age group than does Alberta generally.
8. Birth rates for C.D. 15 are higher than the Alberta average. A trend toward lower birth rates is evident in both C.D. 15 and Alberta generally.
9. Infant mortality rates are declining in Alberta and C.D. 15 but the decline has been much more rapid in C.D. 15 than in Alberta. The 1966 infant mortality rate for C.D. 15 was slightly lower than the Alberta average.
10. C.D. 15 had a lower proportion of its population, 5 years of age and over, attending school than did Alberta generally in 1961. The level of education attained by people in C.D. 15 is also lower than the Alberta average. The Indians of C.D. 15 have the lowest educational levels of any ethnic group in that area.

11. C.D. 15 had a lower proportion of its population, 15 years of age and over, in the labor force than did Alberta in 1961. This low relative position is mainly attributable to the low proportion of women in the labor force.
12. There are relatively fewer people employed as laborers in C.D. 15 than in Alberta generally.
13. Underemployment, as measured by the number of weeks worked in a year, is a greater problem in C.D. 15 than in Alberta generally.
14. Population projections made on the basis of 1961-1966 indicate that the population could reach 134,324 by 1981. The actual growth will depend to a great extent on economic development because of the influence economic conditions have on migration.

Description of the Area

Census Division 15 (C.D. 15) is located in the northwestern part of the province and encompasses all of the area frequently referred to as the "Peace River Area". It has as its southern boundary the Athabasca River, its western boundary the Alberta-British Columbia border, its northern boundary the Alberta-Northwest Territories border, and the eastern boundary is an irregular line from Wood Buffalo Park to just east of the town of Slave Lake. The census division has an area of 93,615 square miles and includes the municipal districts of Smoky River (130), Spirit River (133), Peace River (135) and Fairview (136), the improvement districts numbered 96, 110, 111, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 131, 132, 134, 137, 138, 139, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, and 149, and the County of Grande Prairie (Number 1). The area also includes the city of Grande Prairie, the towns of Beaverlodge, Fairview, Fahler, Grimshaw, High Level, High Prairie, Manning, McLennan, Peace River, Slave Lake, Spirit River, Swan Hills, and Valleyview, and the villages of Berwyn, Clairmont, Donnelly, Girouxville, Grouard, Hines Creek, Hythe, Kinuso, Nampa, Rycroft, Sexsmith, Wanham, and Wembley. Also included in C.D. 15 are several Indian reserves and Metis colonies.

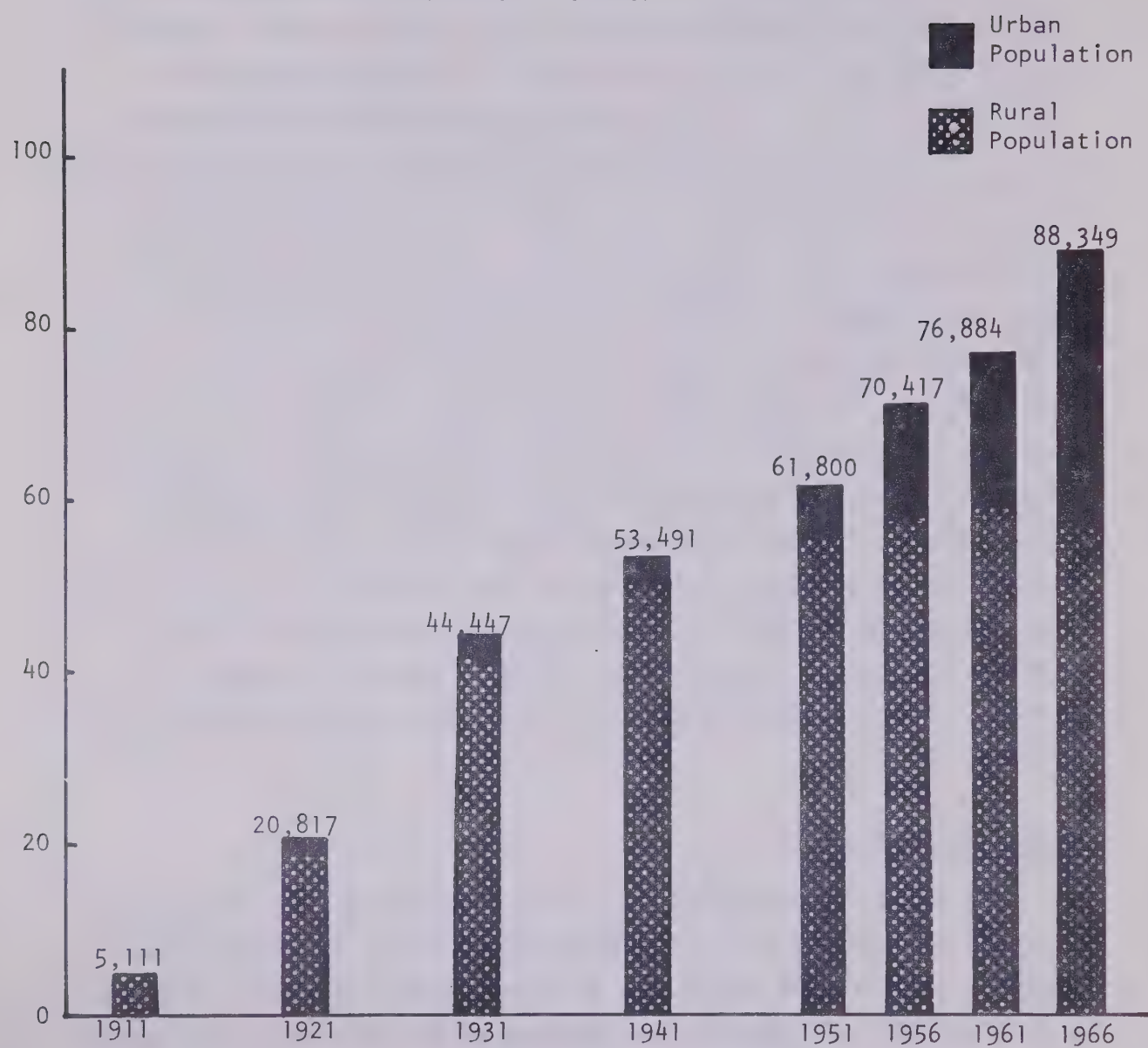
Population Changes

The total population of C.D. 15 in 1966 was 88,344. This is an increase of 14.9 per cent (11,460 people) over the 1961 population of 78,884. In this same period the total population of Alberta increased from 1,331,944 to 1,463,203, an increase of 9.9 per cent. The population of C.D. 15 has increased steadily since 1911. This increase is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 also shows the distribution of population by rural or urban residence. The rural population reached a peak in 1961 and has declined since then. The urban population has grown much more rapidly since 1941 than has the rural population. This trend to urban residence is similar to the general trend in Alberta, where the rural population reached its peak in 1941 and has been declining since then and the

Figure 3

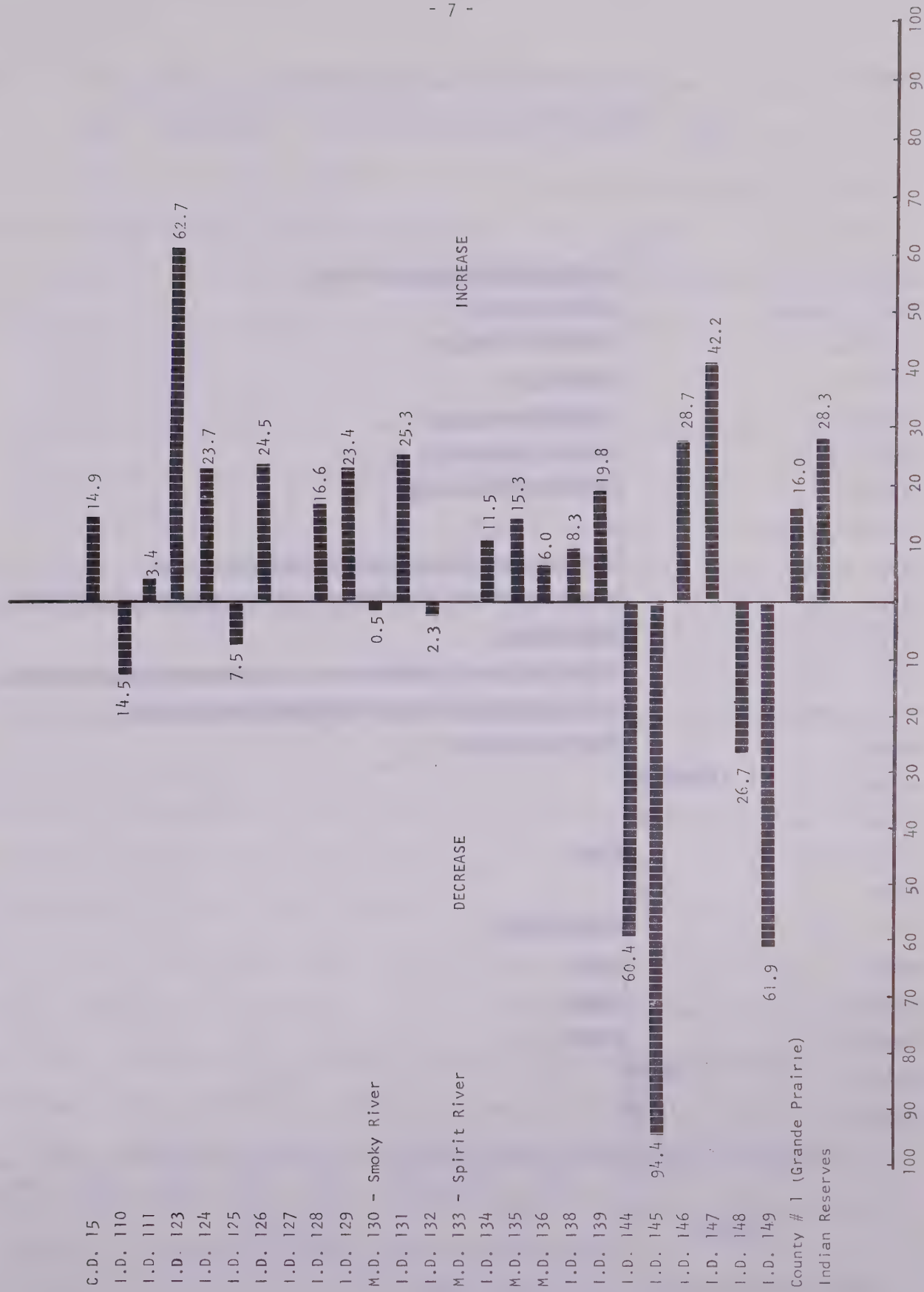
POPULATION GROWTH BY RURAL-URBAN RESIDENCE
C. D. 15 - 1911-1966 1/



1/ Special Tabulations made by Rural Development Research Branch,
From Canada Census 1961 Bulletin 1.1-10
1966 Volume 1 (1-6)

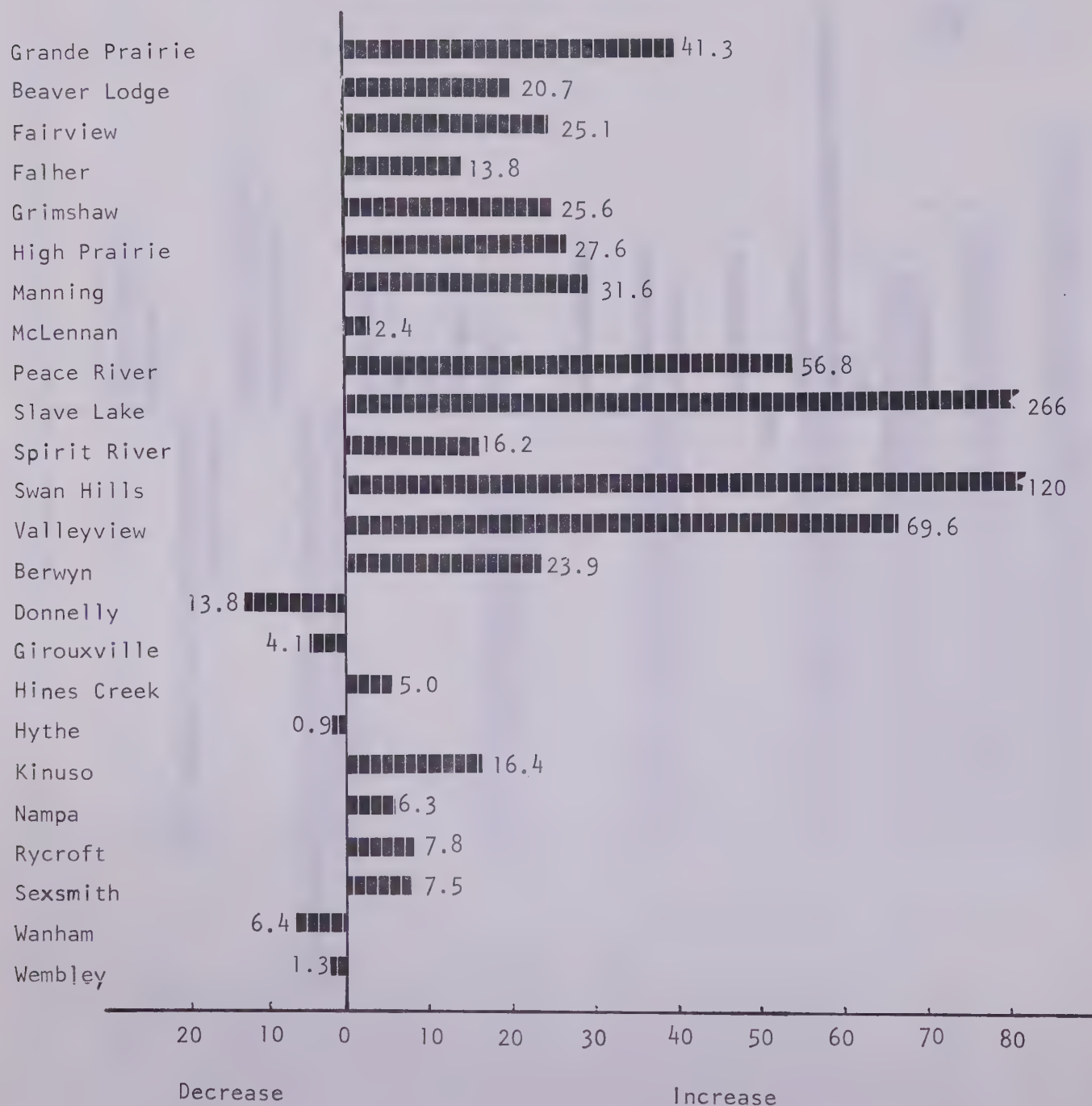
Figure 4

PERCENTAGE POPULATION CHANGES WITHIN *
THE BOUNDARIES OF SUBDIVISIONS OF C.D. 15
1961 - 1966



* Includes all cities, towns and villages within the boundaries of the selected subdivisions.

Figure 5 PERCENTAGE POPULATION CHANGE
CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF C.D. 15 - 1961-1966 ^{1/}



^{1/} Census of Canada 1961, Bulletin 1.1-10.
1966, Volume 1 (1-6)

increase in total Alberta population has been due to the increase in urban areas. The major implication of this trend is that although people grow up in rural areas they will probably migrate to urban areas when they enter the labour force because that is where the major increases in job opportunities will come. Therefore, people in rural areas need to develop skills, attitudes and work habits which will allow them to compete successfully in the urban environment in which they will live.

Although the general trend has been to an increase in population, this increase has not been equally distributed throughout the census division. Figure 4 shows the changes which have occurred in the population within the boundaries of improvement districts, municipal districts and counties. These figures also include the towns and villages which fall within the geographic boundaries of these areas.

Figure 5 shows that the major areas of population declines are I.D.'s 144, 145, 148 and 149. These are all sparsely populated, rural I.D.'s. I. D. 149 is the area where a large oil exploration and development is occurring. The population working on this development does not appear in the 1966 census because the census counts them in their home areas and not in the area in which they are working. Large increases occurred in several areas but I. D.'s 123 and 147 showed the largest proportionate increases, I. D. 123 includes the Swan Hills area which had significant developments in the oil industry. I. D. 147 is in the Fort Vermilion area. The population changes occurring in the cities, towns and villages of C. D. 15 are shown in Figure 5. Large percentage increases were shown by the towns of Peace River, Slave Lake, Swan Hills and Valleyview. Decreases were shown in Donnelly, Girouxville, Hythe, Wanham and Wembley.

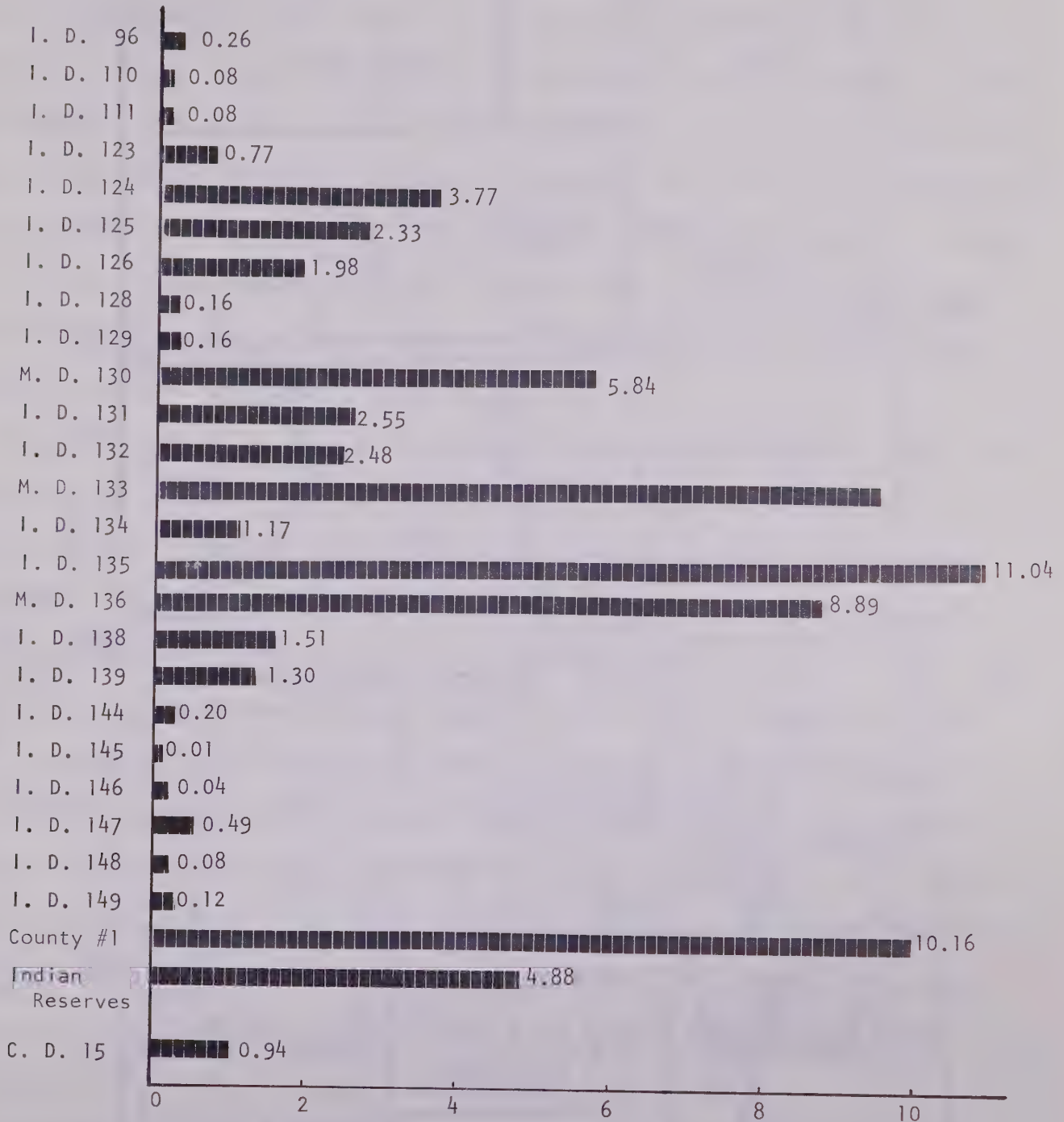
Population Density

The population density for C.D. 15 is 0.94 persons per square mile, as compared with 5.73 for Alberta. Figure 6 shows population density for subdivisions of C.D. 15. The most densely populated subdivisions are the Municipal Districts 130 (Smoky River), 133 (Spirit River), 135 (Peace River), 136 (Fairview), and the County of Grande Prairie. The Indian reserves are also heavily populated compared to the C.D. 15 average. This relative density of population coupled with the limited development and use of resources on reserves contributes to low per capita incomes in these areas. Figure 7 is a map showing the distribution of the C.D. 15 population.

Migration and Sex Composition

Although there has been an increase in the population of C.D. 15 in every intercensal period since 1911, there has been a net out-migration from this area between 1956 and 1966. In the period 1956 to 1966 the population of the area grew from 70,417 to 88,344. The total natural increase (which is the surplus of births over deaths as shown in Table 5) in this period was 20,856. If this figure is added to the 1956 population then the theoretical 1966 population would be 91,273. This is 2,929 more people than the actual 1966 population of 88,344. It is therefore safe to conclude that C.D. 15 had a net out-migration during the 1956 to 1966 period of 2,929 people. However, if the 1961 to 1966 period is considered then C.D. 15 was an area of net in-migration. The total natural increase from 1961 to 1966 was 10,660. This is added to the 1961 population of 76,884, then the theoretical potential population is 87,544 which is 800 fewer people than the 88,344 actually in C.D. 15 in 1966.

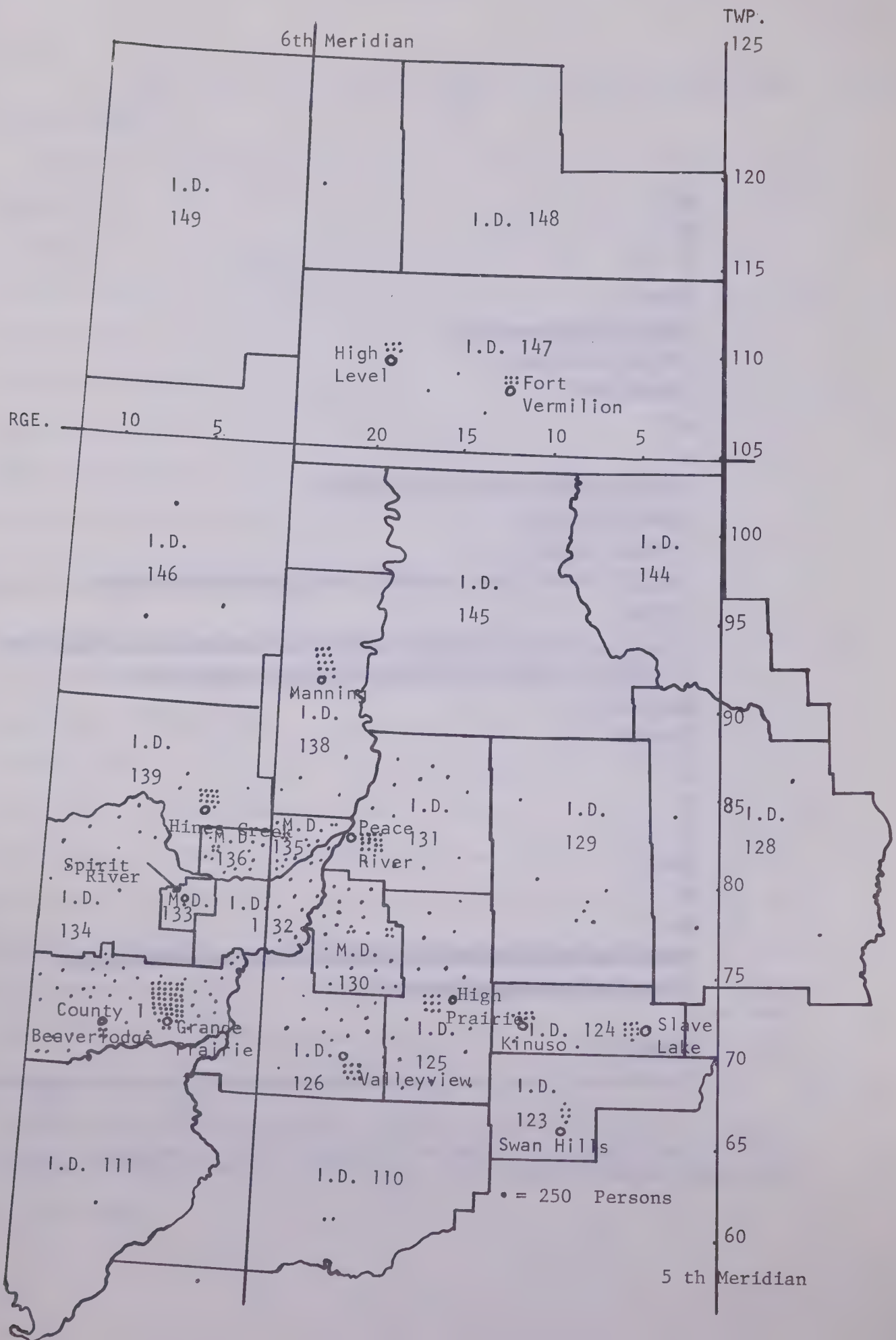
Figure 6 POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE, CENSUS DIVISION 15 AND SUBDIVISIONS *
1966



* Includes Population Of All Towns and Villages Within the Geographic Areas of the Sub-Divisions Listed.

Figure 7

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SUBDIVISION - C.D. 15-1966



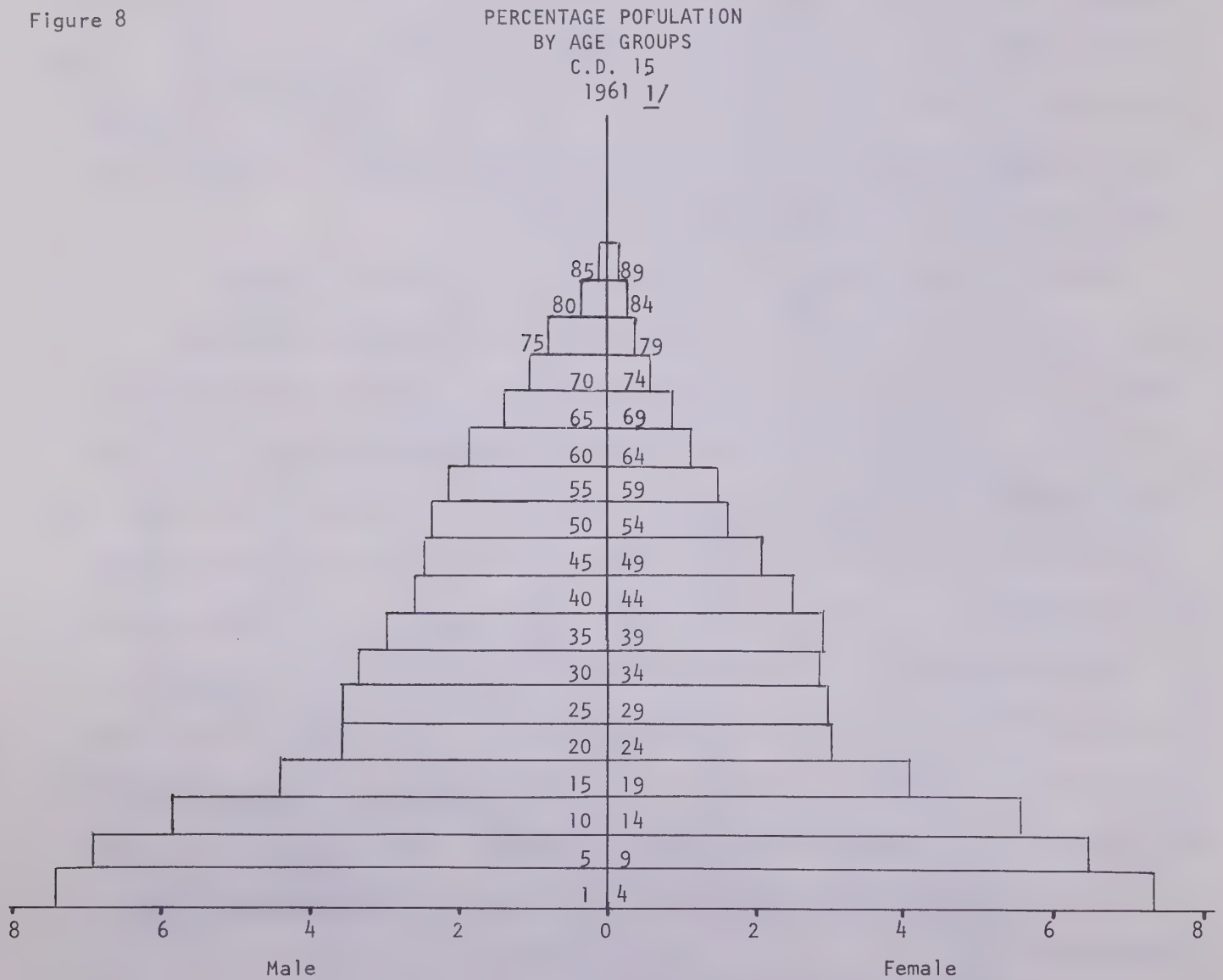
Migration is more likely to occur in the young adult age groups (20-34) than in other ages. These people have just completed high school and are leaving their home area to seek more education or work opportunities. Areas of high out-migration generally have comparatively few people in the 20-34 age group while areas of net in-migration generally have comparatively more people in this age category. The present increase in total population of C. D. 15 was 14.9% between 1961 and 1966. The 20-64 age group increased 12.6% in the same period while persons 65 and over increased 14.5% and people under 20 increased 17.1%. Although C. D. 15 was an area of net in-migration between 1961 and 1966, the increase in the 20-64 age group was not more rapid than in those age groups frequently described as dependent age groups. (See Table 6)

Figure 8 shows the age-sex structure of the population for 1961. The diagram shows that there are more men than women (53.5% compared with 46.5%). In Alberta in 1961, 51.8% of the population were male and 48.2% of the population were female. In C. D. 15 there was a relatively broad base of people under 20 (48.5% compared with 42.7% for Alberta in the same year) and relatively few in the 20-64 age group (45.8% compared with 50.3% for Alberta). There were also relatively few people in the over 64 age group (5.7% compared with 7.0% for Alberta). In 1966 there were 49.4% of the population of C. D. 15 under the age of 20 years compared with 43.7% for Alberta. The population, 20-64 years, amounted to 44.9% and 5.7% were over 64 in C. D. 15. The comparable Alberta figures were 49.2% and 7.1%. C. D. 15 tends to have a younger population than the Alberta average and tends to have relatively fewer people in the productive age group, 20-64. (See Figure 9.)

The relatively high proportion of young people in the population of C. D. 15 may be due to high birth rates. Figure 10 shows that birth rates for C. D. 15 are higher than the Alberta average. Since the birth rate is measured against the total population it may be that there is a large number of women in the child-bearing

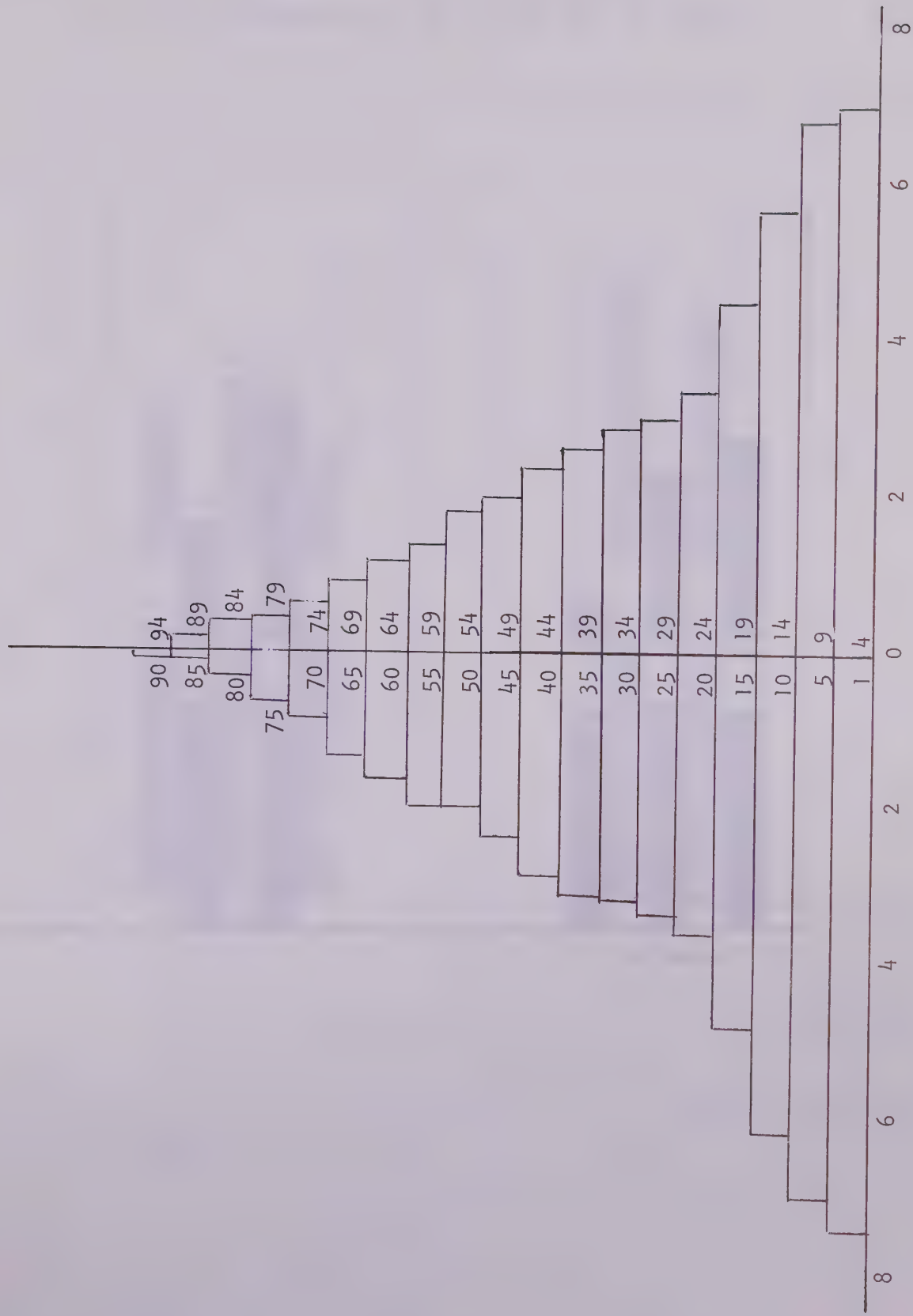
age group and that each woman does not have children more frequently than is the Alberta average. Figure 11, however, indicates that the women of C. D. 15 do have children more frequently than is the Alberta average. Figures 11 and 12 both show that the trend from 1961 to 1966 in Alberta and C. D. 15 is toward a lower birth rate and a lower fertility rate (children under 5 years per 1000 women 15-44 years). However, C. D. 15 rates are much higher than the Alberta average.

Figure 8



1/ Table 9, Appendix.

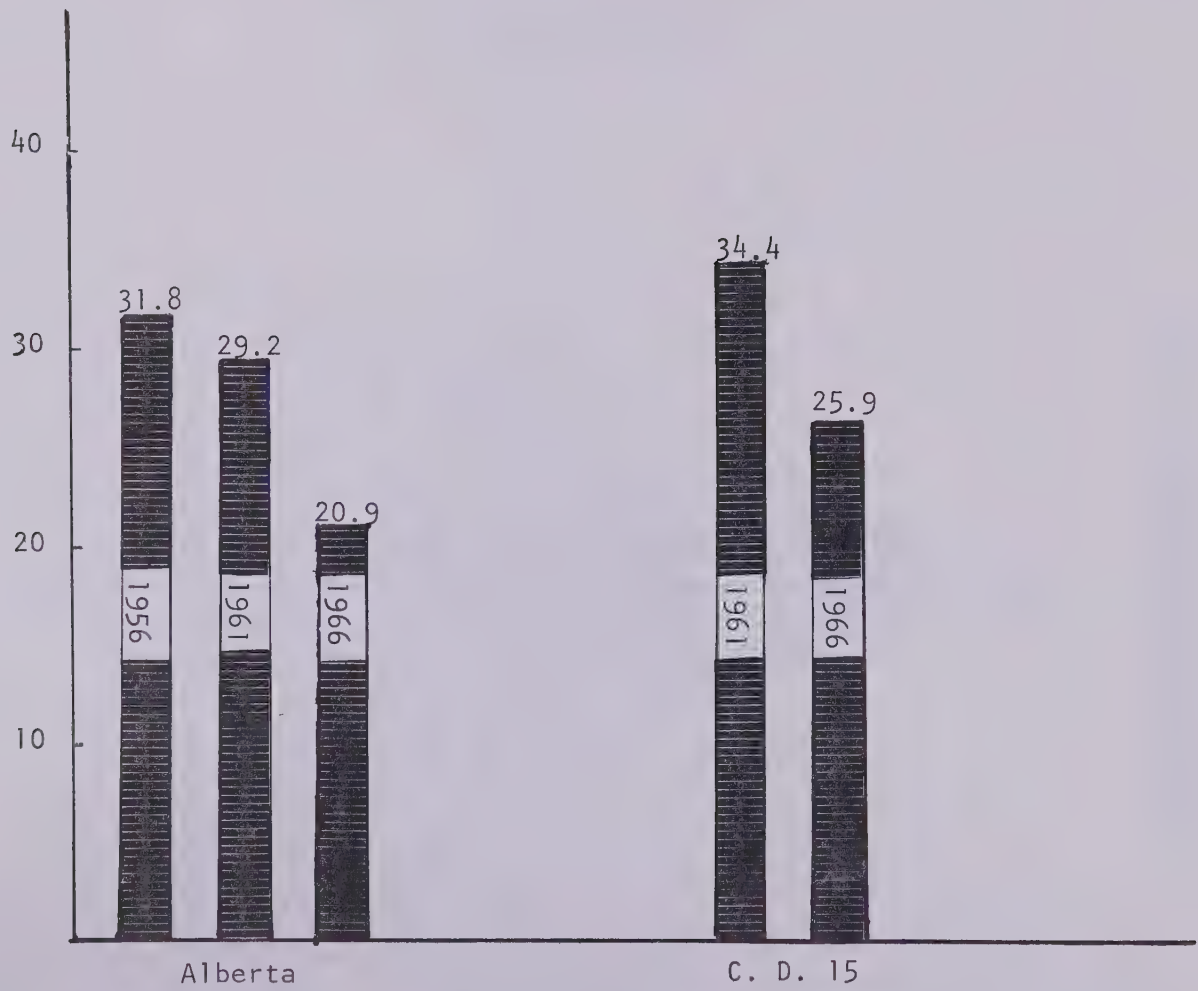
Figure 9
PERCENTAGE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
C.D. 15 - 1966 1/



1/ Table 10, Appendix.

Figure 10

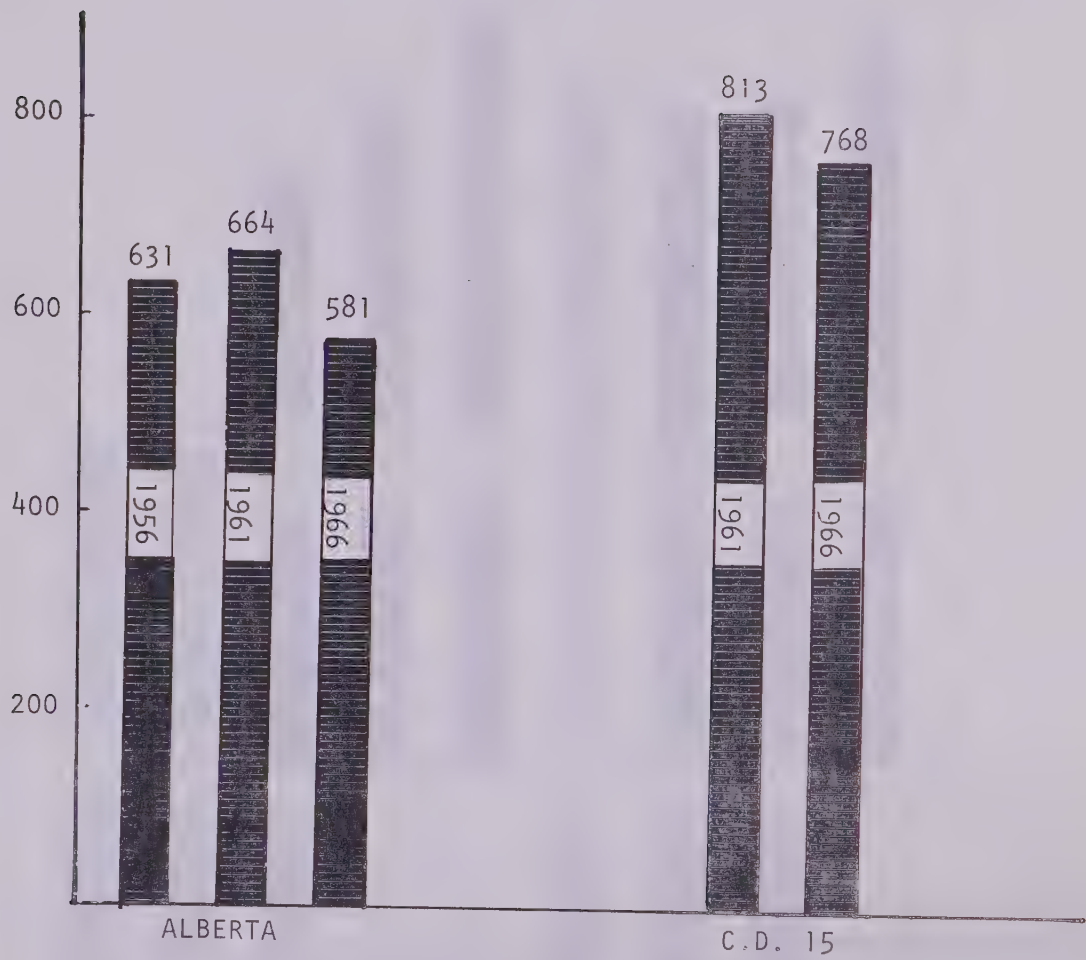
NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 POPULATION ^{1/}



^{1/} Table 14, Appendix.

Figure 11

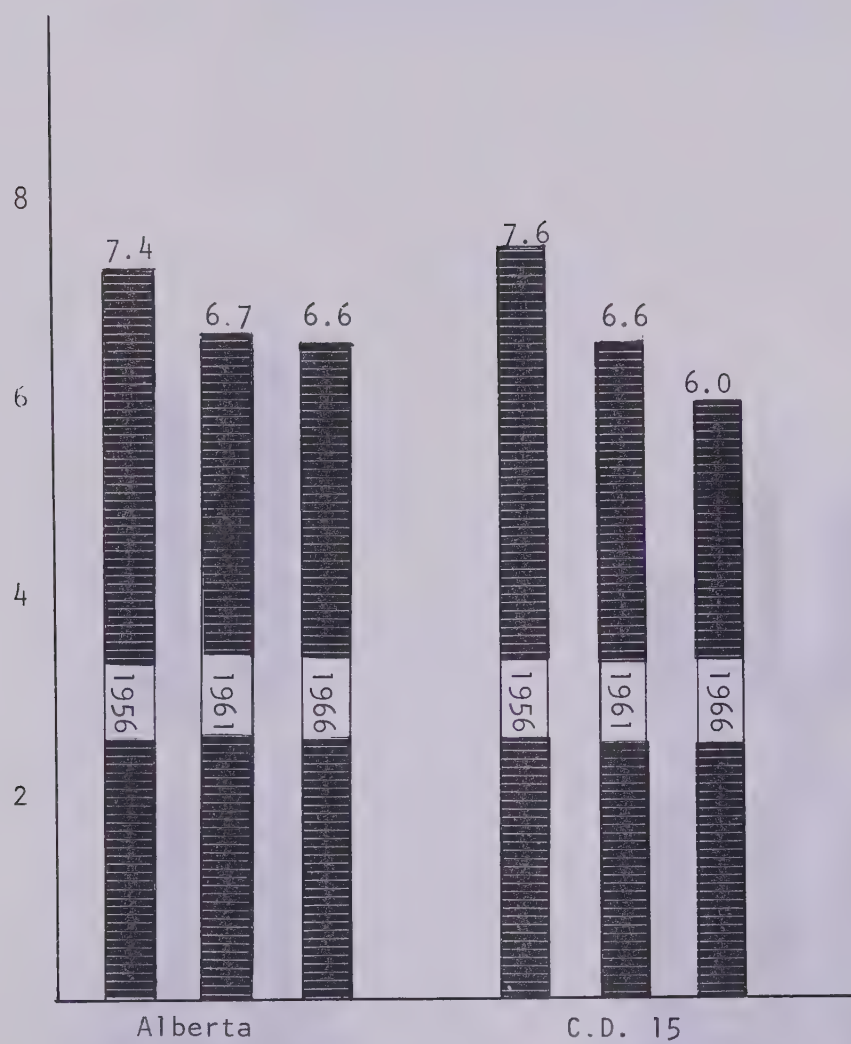
NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS
PER 1000 WOMEN 15-44 YEARS ^{1/}



^{1/} Table 12, Appendix.

Figure 12

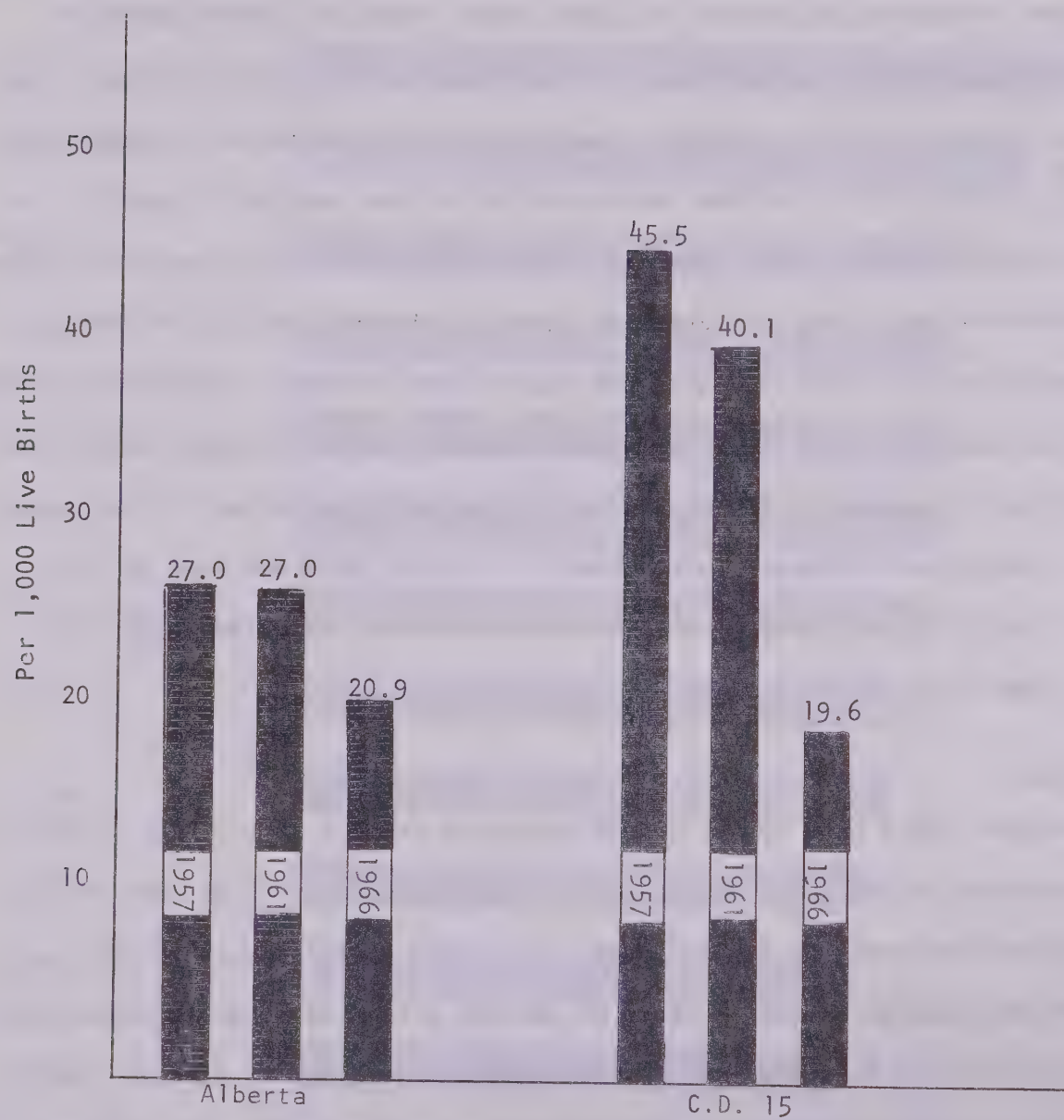
DEATHS PER 1000 POPULATION
ALBERTA & C.D. 15
1956, 1961 and 1966 ^{1/}



^{1/} Table 13, Appendix.

Figure 13

INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS
C.D. 15 & ALBERTA
1957, 1961, 1966 ^{1/}



^{1/}

Table 14, Appendix.

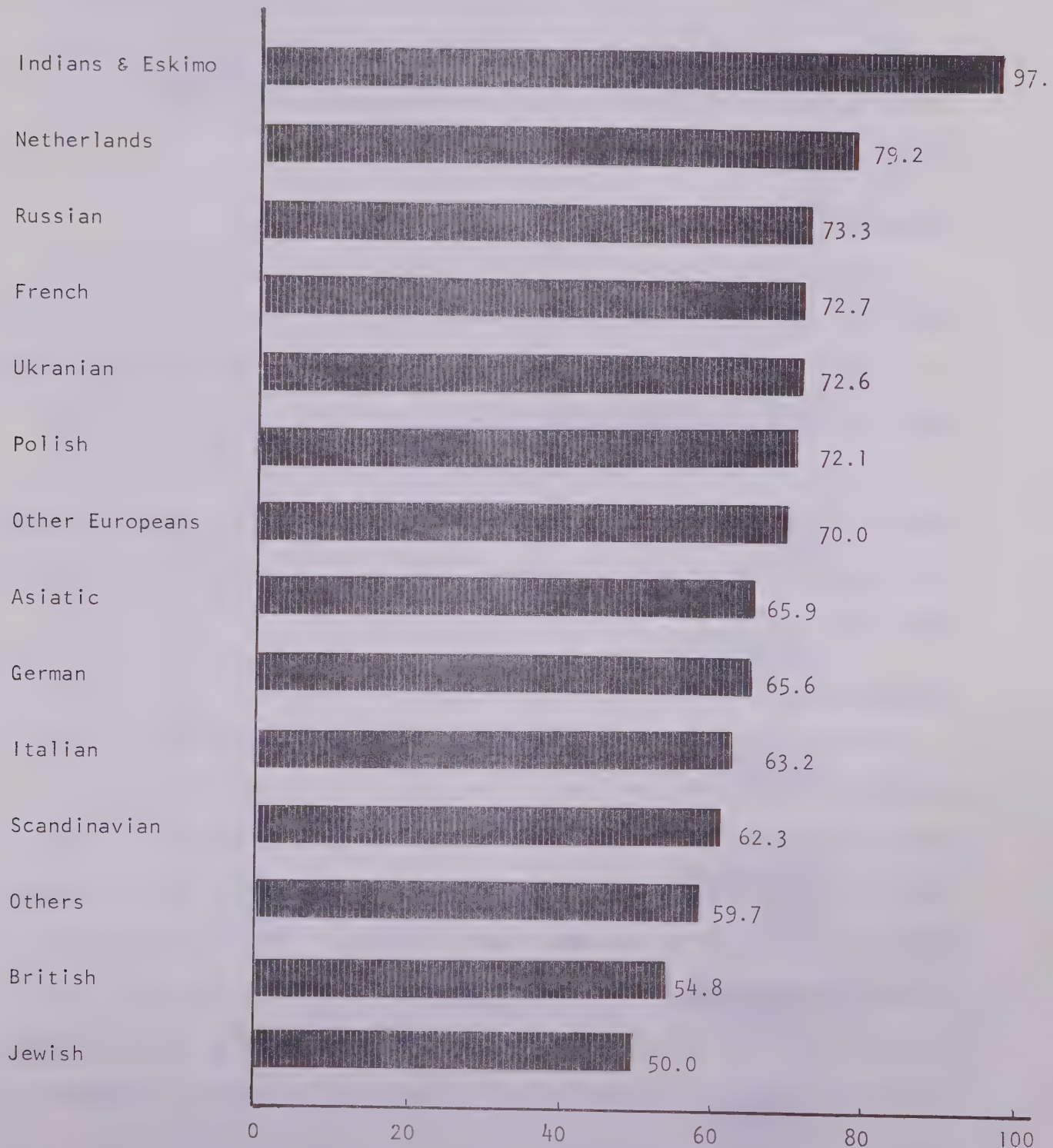
The death rate for Alberta and C.D. 15 for 1956, 1961 and 1966 is shown in Figure 12. The death rates in C.D. 15 are generally comparable to those in Alberta and follow the same trend. However, infant mortality rates have declined at a much faster rate than the provincial average. The Alberta infant mortality rate fell from 27.0 infant deaths per thousand live births in 1957 to 20.9 in 1966, while in C.D. 15 the rate fell from 45.5 in 1957 to 19.6 in 1966. (See Figure 13.) The infant mortality rate for Indians in northern Alberta has also declined from 67.7 in 1963 to 33.3 in 1966.* Decline in infant mortality rates can result from a number of factors including improved standards of living, improved education, better transportation, and better health services. One measure of better health services is the proportion of births which occurs in hospitals. In 1957, 90.8 per cent of the births in C.D. 15 occurred in hospitals and this had increased to 95.1 by 1966. (See Table 15.)

Education

In 1961 there were 19,554 people attending schools in C.D. 15. This was 25.4 per cent of the total population of that area and 29.9 per cent of the population five years of age and over. This left 45,814 people or 70.1 per cent of the population over 5 years of age not attending school compared with 73.0 per cent for Alberta. Of those not attending school in C.D. 15, 59.7 per cent have only elementary education or less while in Alberta, 43.0 per cent fall in this category. (See Table 16.) Figure 14 shows the percentage of the population not attending school who have elementary education or less

* Personal communication, Dr. Rath, Medical Services, Canada Department of Health and Welfare.

Figure 14 PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL
WITH ELEMENTARY EDUCATION OR LESS
C. D. 15 - 1961 ^{1/}



^{1/} Table 18, Appendix.

by ethnic origin. This numerical value includes persons under 5 years of age, while the values in Table 16 do not include those under 5 so that the percentages shown are not exactly comparable. As illustrated in Figure 14, the Indians of C.D. 15 share the least education. Low educational levels limit the alternatives available for employment and lack of education is frequently associated with low incomes.

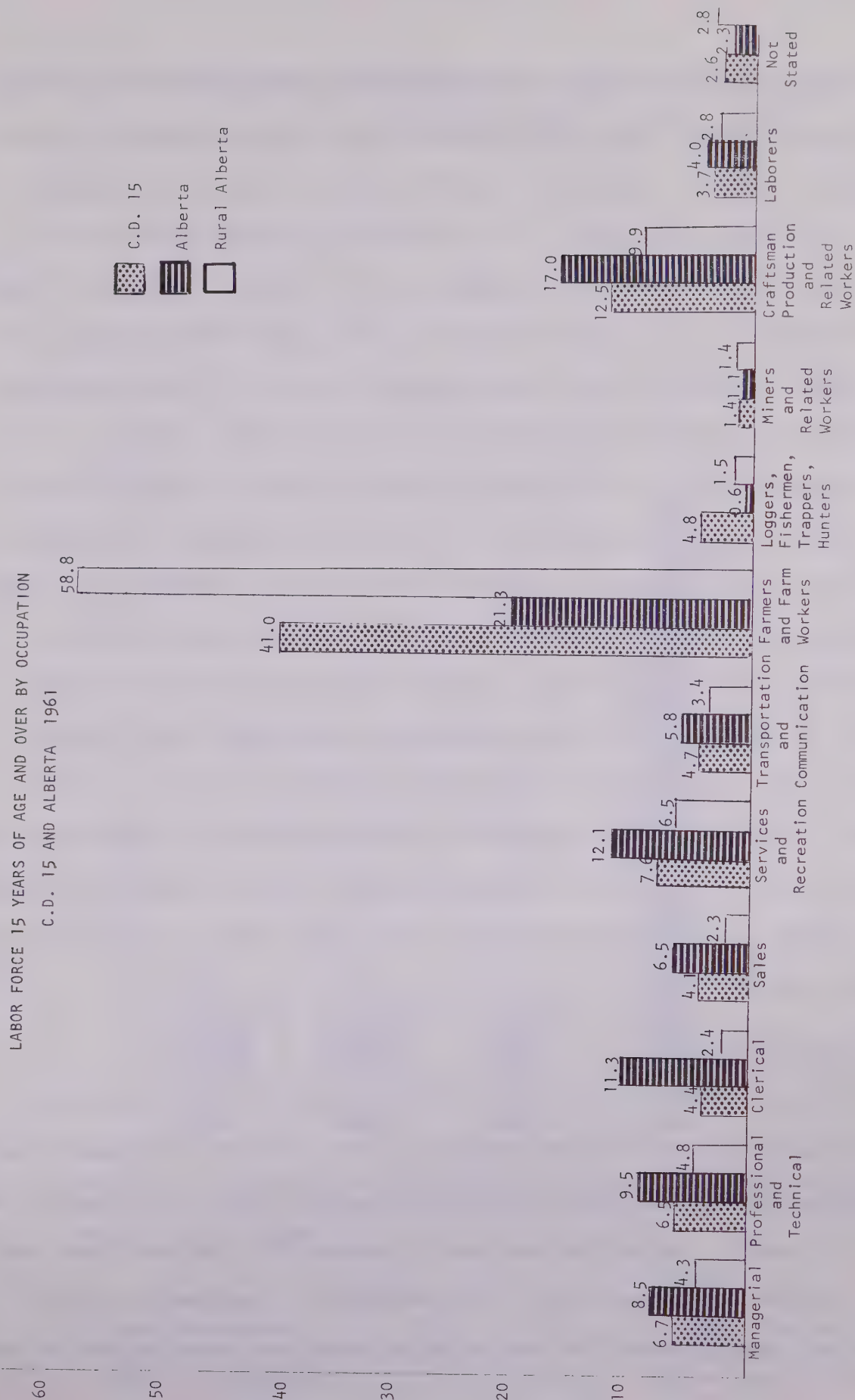
Ethnic Characteristics

Table 19 shows population by ethnic origin in C.D. 15 and Alberta for 1961. The major differences between the Alberta and the C.D. 15 populations are a smaller proportion of British origin in C.D. 15 than in Alberta. Native Indians comprise 10.4 per cent of the population of C.D. 15 compared with 2.1 per cent for Alberta. About 28 per cent of the Indian population of Alberta live in C.D. 15. Since members of this ethnic group generally have low educational levels and low incomes, much of the development will need to involve this group.

The Labor Force

The total labor force in C.D. 15 in 1961 slightly exceeded 25,000 men and women. This is 54.2 per cent of the population 15 years of age and over, as compared with 57.0 per cent in that category in Alberta. If this figure is broken down by sex, as in Table 20, it is evident that this lower proportion of persons in the labor force relative to the total population is mostly attributable to the lower proportion of women in the labor force in C.D. 15. In C.D. 15, 79.1 per cent of the males 15 years of age and over are in the labor force compared with 80.9 per cent for Alberta: Comparable figures for the female population are 23.6 per cent and 31.0 per cent.

Figure 15



The occupations of those in the labor force differ considerably from the Alberta average. There are relatively more farmers, loggers, fishermen, trappers, hunters, and miners in C.D. 15, while Alberta has relatively more in all other occupations. It is interesting to note that there are relatively fewer in the laborer category in C.D. 15 than in Alberta. These relationships are illustrated in Figure 15. The rural Alberta category on the graph is defined as those areas outside of centres of 1,000 population or more and so could be expected to be essentially farming areas.

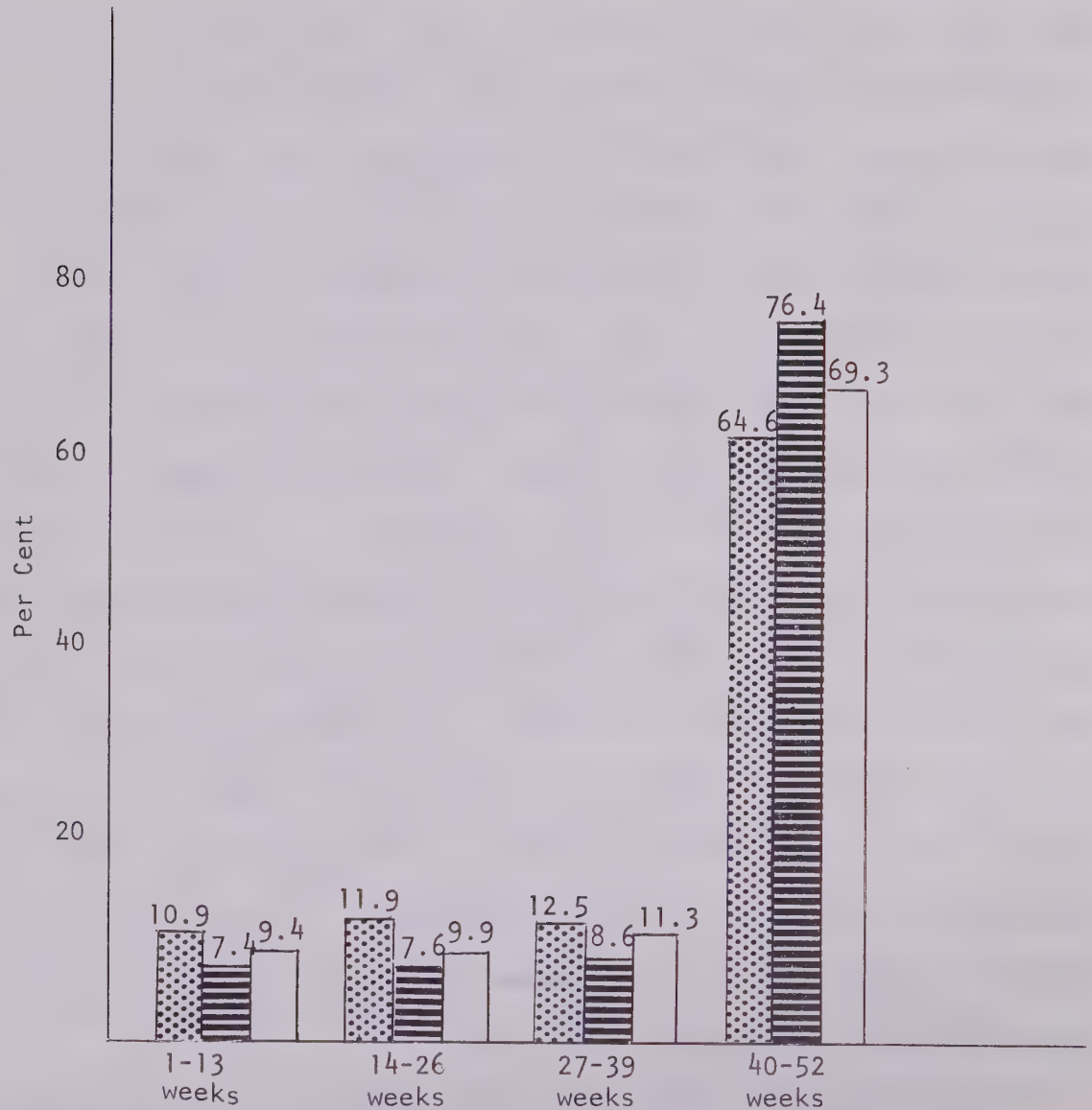
Underemployment is a particularly serious problem in regional development because, unlike unemployment, it is not readily apparent. Families can get by on a reduced income and there is always hope for another job. These people seldom reach the unemployment rolls. Underemployment is usually associated with low rates of pay, seasonal employment and unskilled jobs. In C.D. 15, 22.8 per cent of the wage earners worked less than 27 weeks compared with 15 per cent for the province and 19.3 per cent for rural Alberta. This gives some indication of the underemployment of wage earners but this does not include those who are self-employed such as farmers and merchants. These people may also be underemployed in that their work is not able to produce adequate incomes.

Population Projections

The general method for projecting future population is to add to the present population the expected number of births, subtract the expected number of deaths, then add the number of in-migrants, and subtract the expected number of out-migrants. Such projections usually assume that the recent past can be used to project the near future. This assumption is reasonably valid for births and deaths because the rate at which these occur usually does not change

FIGURE 16

PERCENTAGE OF WAGE EARNERS BY WEEKS OF EMPLOYMENT
C.D. 15, ALBERTA AND RURAL ALBERTA* 1961 ^{1/}



* Rural Alberta figures were obtained by subtracting the figures for the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Red Deer from the provincial total.

^{1/} Table 22, Appendix.

■ C.D. 15
■ Alberta
□ Rural Alberta

with any rapidity. The assumption may not be quite as valid in the case of the migration components. Many factors can influence migration, especially in a relatively small area with few artificial barriers (such as immigration quotas) that would restrict movement of people. In the case of C.D. 15, a major new industry could increase the rate of in-migration, while the depletion of some resource could increase the rate of out-migration. Population has been projected to 1986 using two different base years. Table 23 has the population projected in ten year periods using the 1956 - 1966 period as a base and Table 24 shows the population projected by five year periods using the 1961 - 1966 period as a base. As stated earlier in this report, the 1956 - 1961 period was a period of relatively slow population growth and a period of net out-migration. The 1961 - 1966 period showed more rapid population growth and was a period of net in-migration. As a result of these differences in growth rates there is a difference in the population growth that is projected using the two different base periods. Table 23 shows a lower rate of growth than Table 24 due to the moderating influence of the 1956 - 1961 period. If the slower rate of growth is used, then the population for C.D. 15 is projected to be 110,583 in 1976 and 138,355 in 1986. If a more rapid rate of growth is used then the population is projected to be 116,636 and 154,974 respectively. The most appropriate projection will depend upon the rate of economic development in the areas.

Table 25 shows the proportion of the population projected by age categories. In 1966, 44.9 per cent of the total population of C.D. 15 was in the productive age groups (20 - 64 years). The population projection indicates that on the basis of 1961 - 1966 trends that the proportion of the population in this category will decline until 1971 and then will begin to increase and will reach 46.5 per cent by 1986. Economic changes can influence this situation because

such changes influence migration. Migration is age selective in that the young in the labor force are generally more mobile than are the other age groups.

Conclusion

One of the most significant trends evident in Alberta and Canada today is also evident in C.D. 15. This is the trend toward urban living. This trend has many implications for government policy, especially in terms of education. Although students attend school in rural areas, the majority of them will find work opportunities and spend the rest of their lives in urban centres. Education in rural areas must then give students skills and attitudes which will enable them to compete for jobs in urban areas with people who have been educated and have lived in urban areas. This training problem is especially large in fringe areas with Indian ancestry, people who have not tradition of urban living or education and have a very limited contact with urban centres.

The labor force figures indicate that there are relatively few people in the labor force who are classified as laborers indicating a low demand for people lacking in skills. This, combined with the low level of skill as defined by the level of education, indicates problems in the area of unemployment. This problem is further documented by the fact that there is a relatively high proportion of the wage earners who work only part of the year. If economic development is to benefit many of the people in the area, extensive educational and training programs will be needed to provide the people with the necessary skills.

Birth rates in the region are higher than in the province, but this will probably change as the trend to urban living increases. Health services are improving if the reduced infant mortality rate can be used as an indicator. As population growth continues and as transportation facilities improve,

medical services will also continue to reach into the fringe areas and medical services will improve in these areas.

If economic development continues at the same rate as it has from 1961 - 1966 then the population can be expected to increase to 134,324 by 1981. This growth will occur mostly in the urban areas and will necessitate expansion in schools, roads, hospitals, medical and government services.

APPENDIX

Table 1 POPULATION BY CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS FOR C.D. 15, 1911 - 1966 ^{1/}

	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>
I.D. 110	-	82	99	108	73	346	552	472
I.D. 111	-	82	139	285	324	241	353	365
I.D. 123	-	-	-	15	1	2	279	8
Swan Hills	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	1,414
Total	-	-	-	<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>922</u>	<u>1,500</u>
I.D. 124	302	876	1,655	2,481	2,853	3,216	3,108	2,732
Slave Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	468	1,716
Kinuso	-	-	-	-	238	306	323	376
Total	<u>302</u>	<u>876</u>	<u>1,655</u>	<u>2,481</u>	<u>3,091</u>	<u>3,522</u>	<u>3,899</u>	<u>4,824</u>
I.D. 125	1,005	1,020	2,630	2,066	3,277	3,155	3,212	3,701
High Prairie	-	-	-	-	1,141	1,743	1,756	2,241
Grouard	-	375	261	347	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>1,005</u>	<u>1,395</u>	<u>2,891</u>	<u>3,313</u>	<u>4,418</u>	<u>4,898</u>	<u>4,968</u>	<u>5,342</u>
I.D. 126	338	254	927	1,687	2,138	2,427	2,579	2,726
Valleyview	-	-	-	-	-	973	1,077	1,827
Total	<u>338</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>927</u>	<u>1,687</u>	<u>2,138</u>	<u>3,400</u>	<u>3,656</u>	<u>4,553</u>
I.D. 128 & I.D. 137	1,184	196	336	401	717	1,074	943	1,100
I.D. 129	42	68	202	335	502	877	577	712
M.D. 130 Smoky River	-	1,239	3,699	4,455	4,374	3,955	4,094	3,984
McLennan	-	-	-	-	1,074	1,092	1,078	1,104
Falher	-	-	253	244	575	802	741	843
Girouxville	-	-	-	-	-	300	318	305
Donnelly	-	-	-	-	-	265	289	249
Total	-	<u>1,239</u>	<u>3,952</u>	<u>4,699</u>	<u>6,023</u>	<u>6,414</u>	<u>6,520</u>	<u>6,485</u>
I.D. 131	206	512	1,561	1,830	2,058	2,413	2,403	2,163
Peace River	-	980	864	873	1,672	2,034	2,543	4,087
Nampa	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	288
Total	<u>206</u>	<u>1,492</u>	<u>2,425</u>	<u>2,703</u>	<u>3,730</u>	<u>4,447</u>	<u>5,217</u>	<u>6,538</u>
I.D. 132	-	644	1,454	2,110	2,927	3,133	2,646	2,595
Wanham	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	235
Total	-	<u>644</u>	<u>1,454</u>	<u>2,110</u>	<u>2,927</u>	<u>3,133</u>	<u>2,897</u>	<u>2,830</u>
M.D. 133 Spirit River	167	850	1,800	1,828	1,406	1,413	1,318	1,243
Spirit River	-	210	232	276	553	743	890	1,034
Rycroft	-	-	-	-	372	424	500	539
Total	<u>167</u>	<u>1,060</u>	<u>2,032</u>	<u>2,104</u>	<u>2,331</u>	<u>2,580</u>	<u>2,708</u>	<u>2,816</u>
I.D. 134	-	270	1,899	2,423	2,618	2,633	2,505	2,792
M.D. 135	148	1,336	1,990	2,003	1,741	1,732	2,053	2,223
Grimshaw	-	-	137	169	564	904	1,095	1,376
Berwyn	-	-	-	206	288	342	347	430
Total	<u>148</u>	<u>1,336</u>	<u>2,127</u>	<u>2,378</u>	<u>2,593</u>	<u>2,978</u>	<u>3,495</u>	<u>4,029</u>
M.D. 136	58	1,456	2,264	2,326	2,031	1,885	1,917	1,745
Fairview	-	-	260	432	929	1,260	1,506	1,884
Total	<u>58</u>	<u>1,456</u>	<u>2,524</u>	<u>2,758</u>	<u>2,960</u>	<u>3,145</u>	<u>3,423</u>	<u>3,629</u>
I.D. 138	-	417	2,728	3,580	4,210	3,489	3,194	3,251
Manning	-	-	-	-	-	726	896	1,179
Total	-	<u>417</u>	<u>2,728</u>	<u>3,580</u>	<u>4,210</u>	<u>4,215</u>	<u>4,090</u>	<u>4,430</u>
I.D. 139	-	146	1,867	2,740	3,007	2,635	2,772	3,379
Hines Creek	-	-	-	-	-	360	398	418
Total	-	<u>146</u>	<u>1,867</u>	<u>2,740</u>	<u>3,007</u>	<u>2,995</u>	<u>3,170</u>	<u>3,797</u>
I.D. 144	102	25	45	37	115	26	212	84
I.D. 145	-	50	63	90	158	136	144	8
I.D. 146	-	100	107	279	754	634	662	852
I.D. 147	469	525	704	1,378	1,589	2,500	3,189	3,826
High Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	708
Total	<u>469</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>704</u>	<u>1,378</u>	<u>1,589</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>3,189</u>	<u>3,826</u>

POPULATION BY CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS FOR C.D. 15 1911 - 1966 (cont'd) ^{1/}

	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>
I.D. 148	-	38	23	12	-	-	86	63
I.D. 149	-	-	12	67	39	122	339	129
County I. (G.P.)	806	5,315	11,023	11,130	10,126	8,899	8,802	8,697
Grand Prairie	-	1,061	1,464	1,724	2,664	6,302	8,352	11,417
Beaverlodge	-	-	211	331	514	768	897	1,083
Hythe	-	-	278	247	342	481	449	445
Sexsmith	-	-	304	325	331	345	531	491
Wembley	-	-	183	188	251	272	303	299
Clairmont	-	130	110	102	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>806</u>	<u>6,506</u>	<u>13,573</u>	<u>14,047</u>	<u>14,228</u>	<u>17,067</u>	<u>19,335</u>	<u>22,432</u>
Indian Reserves	284	2,560	2,663	3,461	3,254	3,032	3,022	3,878
I.D. 96 (part)								150
C.D. 15 Total	<u>5,111</u>	<u>20,817</u>	<u>44,447</u>	<u>53,491</u>	<u>61,800</u>	<u>70,417</u>	<u>76,884</u>	<u>88,344</u>

^{1/} Census of Canada - 1961 - Bulletin 1.1-10
1966 - Vol. 1 (1-6)

Table 2
RURAL-URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX 1/
ALBERTA & C. D. 15 - 1961

	TOTAL	Rural			TOTAL	10,000+	URBAN		
		Total	Farm	Non-Farm			5,000	2,500	1,000
<u>Alberta</u>									
Total	1,331,944	488,733	285,823	202,910	843,211	684,892	23,535	62,843	71,941
Male	689,383	264,710	156,974	107,736	424,673	344,232	11,794	31,951	36,696
Female	642,561	224,023	128,849	95,174	418,538	340,660	11,741	30,892	35,245
<u>C. D. 15</u>									
Total	76,884	59,477	32,080	27,397	17,407	-----	8,352	2,543	6,512
Male	41,193	32,235	17,677	14,558	8,958	-----	4,275	1,338	3,345
Female	35,691	27,242	14,403	12,839	8,449	-----	4,077	1,205	3,167

1/ Census of Canada - Bulletin 1:1-7.

Table 3

POPULATION CHANGES

C.D. 15 AND SUBDIVISIONS* (1961-1966) ^{1/}

Subdivision	1966	1961	Numbers	Per Cent
C.D. 15	88,344	76,884	11,460	14.9
96. I.D.	150	-	150	-
110. I.D.	472	552	-80	-14.5
111. I.D.	365	353	+12	3.4
123. I.D.	1,500	922	+578	+62.7
124. I.D.	4,824	3,899	+925	+23.7
125. I.D.	5,342	4,968	+374	+7.5
126. I.D.	4,553	3,656	+897	+24.5
128. I.D.	1,100	943	157	+16.6
129. I.D.	712	577	+135	+23.4
130 Smoky River	6,485	6,520	-35	-0.5
131. I.D.	6,538	5,217	+1321	+25.3
132. I.D.	2,830	2,897	-67	-2.3
133. Spirit River	2,816	2,708	+108	+3.9
134. I.D.	2,792	2,505	287	11.4
135. Peace	4,029	3,495	+534	+15.3
136. Fairview	3,629	3,423	+206	+6.0
137. I.D.	--	174	-174	--
138. I.D.	4,430	4,090	+340	9.3
139. I.D.	3,797	3,170	627	+19.8
144. I.D.	84	212	-128	-60.4
145. I.D.	8	144	-136	-94.5
146. I.D.	852	662	190	28.7
147. I.D.	4,534	3,189	+1345	+42.2
148. I.D.	63	86	-23	-26.7
149. I.D.	129	339	-210	-61.9
Grand Prairie County No. 1.	22,432	19,335	+3097	+16.0
Indian Reserves	3,878	3,022	856	28.3

* Includes all population within the boundaries of selected subdivisions.

^{1/} Census of Canada. 1961 - Bulletin 1.1-10
1966 - Vol. 1 (1-6)

Table 4

POPULATION DENSITY - C.D. 15 ^{1/}

1966

Subdivisions	Acres	Sq. Miles	Population	Population Per Sq. Mile
96	368,640	576	150	.26
110	3,582,720	5,598	472	.08
111	3,006,720	4,698	365	.08
123	1,245,600	1,946	1,500	.77
124	818,261	1,279	4,824	3.77
125	1,465,055	2,289	5,342	2.33
126	1,475,232	2,305	4,553	1.98
128	4,458,240	6,966	1,100	.16
129	2,833,920	4,428	712	.16
130 - M.D.	711,041	1,111	6,485	5.84
131	1,638,671	2,560	6,538	2.55
132	728,906	1,139	2,830	2.48
133 - M.D.	186,023	291	2,816	9.68
134	1,527,642	2,387	2,792	1.17
135 - M.D.	233,626	365	4,029	11.04
136 - M.D.	261,293	408	3,629	8.89
138	1,876,347	2,932	4,430	1.51
139	1,865,800	2,915	3,797	1.30
144	2,706,240	4,229	84	.20
145	4,237,440	6,621	8	.01
146	5,991,040	9,361	852	.09
147	5,878,777	9,186	4,534	.49
148	4,974,720	7,773	63	.08
149	6,447,360	10,074	129	.12
Grand Prairie				
County No. 1	1,412,255	2,207	22,432	10.16
Indian Reserve	508,388	794	3,878	4.88
Total	60,439,957	94,438	88,344	.94

* Includes former I.D. No. 137.

^{1/}

Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs Annual Report, 1965.
 Estimated from Enumeration Area description, Census of Canada, 1961,
 for Electoral District 810, p. 23.
 Census of Canada, 1966, Bulletin 92-606 Vol. 1 (1-6) p. 60.
 Acreage: Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs, private communication.

Table 5 NATURAL INCREASE FOR SELECTED YEARS ^{1/}
C.D. 15, 1957-1966

<u>Year</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Natural Increase</u>
1957	2505	534	1971
1958	2419	453	1966
1959	2473	435	2038
1960	2565	475	2090
1961	2642	511	2131
1962	2799	504	2295
1963	2771	488	2283
1964	2757	541	2216
1965	2444	517	1927
1966	2291	352	1939
<u>Total</u>	<u>25,666</u>	<u>4,810</u>	<u>20,856</u>

^{1/} Annual Reports of the Alberta Department of Public Health, 1957-1966 (Table 1, Vital Statistics Section).

Table 6 CHANGE IN AGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION OF C.D. 15 ^{1/}
1961-1966

Age Categories	1961	1966	Change	% Change
Age				
Persons under 20	37,280	3,668	6,388	17.1
Persons 20 - 64	35,229	39,668	4,439	12.6
Persons 65 +	4,375	5,008	633	14.5
Total	76,884	88,344	11,460	14.9

Table 7 POPULATION BY AGE CATEGORY C.D. 15
1956, 1961, 1966 & PROJECTED TO 1976 & 1986 ^{2/}

Years	Under 20 Years	20-64 Years	65 + Years	Total
1956 #	33,182	33,311	3,924	70,417
%	47.1	47.3	5.6	100.0
1961 #	37,280	35,229	4,375	76,884
%	48.5	45.8	5.7	100.0
1966 #	43,668	39,668	5,008	88,344
%	49.4	44.9	5.7	100.0
1976 #	55,013	49,214	6,356	110,583
%	49.7	44.5	5.8	100.0
1986 #	68,923	62,322	7,110	138,355
%	49.8	45.1	5.1	100.0

^{1/} Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1.2-2 pp. 21,22.
Census of Canada, 1966, Bulletin A-5, p. 6.

^{2/} Calculations and projections by Rural Development Research
Branch from Canada Census Data.

Table 8 POPULATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX ^{1/}
FOR C.D. 15, 1956

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1-4	5,414	14.2	5,051	15.7	10,465	14.9
5-9	4,716	12.4	4,441	13.8	9,157	13.0
10-14	3,744	9.8	3,640	11.3	7,384	10.5
15-19	3,149	8.3	3,027	9.4	6,176	8.8
20-24	2,757	7.2	2,325	7.2	5,082	7.2
25-29	2,685	7.0	2,226	6.9	4,911	7.0
30-34	2,480	6.5	2,210	6.9	4,690	6.7
35-39	2,161	5.7	1,976	6.2	4,137	5.9
40-44	2,025	5.3	1,676	5.2	3,701	5.3
45-49	1,978	5.2	1,425	4.4	3,403	4.8
50-54	1,836	4.8	1,167	3.6	3,003	4.3
55-59	1,489	3.9	980	3.0	2,469	3.5
60-64	1,220	3.2	695	2.1	1,915	2.7
65-69	1,080	2.8	573	1.8	1,653	2.3
70-74	781	2.0	431	1.3	1,212	1.7
75-79	408	1.1	250	0.8	658	0.9
80-84	175	0.5	89	0.3	264	0.4
85-89	52	0.1	48	0.1	100	0.1
90-94	17	0.0	13	0.0	30	0.0
95 +	3	0.0	4	0.0	7	0.0
Total	38,170	100.0	32,247	100.0	70,417	100.0

^{1/} Census of Canada, 1956, Bulletin 1.1-9, pp. 21,22.

Table 9 POPULATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX FOR C.D. 15 ^{1/}
1961

	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1-4	5,842	7.5	5,674	7.3	11,516	15.0
5-9	5,373	7.0	4,974	6.5	10,347	13.5
10-14	4,497	5.9	4,290	5.6	8,787	11.4
15-19	3,400	4.4	3,230	4.2	6,630	8.6
20-24	2,792	3.6	2,349	3.1	5,141	6.7
25-29	2,760	3.6	2,295	3.0	5,055	6.6
30-34	2,616	3.4	2,189	2.8	4,805	6.2
35-39	2,341	3.0	2,221	2.9	4,562	5.9
40-44	2,027	2.6	1,887	2.5	3,914	5.1
45-49	1,898	2.5	1,592	2.1	3,490	4.5
50-54	1,830	2.4	1,330	1.7	3,160	4.1
55-59	1,710	2.2	1,122	1.5	2,832	3.7
60-64	1,368	1.8	902	1.2	2,270	3.0
65-69	1,040	1.4	633	.8	1,673	2.2
70-74	847	1.1	478	.6	1,325	1.7
75-79	500	.7	309	.4	809	1.1
80-84	242	.3	134	.2	376	.5
85-89	87	.1	57	.1	144	.2
90-94	19	.0	19	.0	38	.0
95 +	4	.0	6	.0	10	.0
Total	41,193	53.5	35,691	46.5	76,884	100.0

^{1/} Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1.2-2

Table 10

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX
FOR C.D. 15 AND ALBERTA - 1966 ^{1/}

Age Group	C. D. 15				Alberta			
	Male #	Male %	Female #	Female %	Total #	Total %	Male #	Male %
4	6,591	7.4	6,151	7.0	12,742	14.4	89,078	6.1
5-9	6,196	7.0	5,994	6.8	12,190	13.8	91,627	6.3
10-14	5,455	6.2	5,049	5.7	10,504	11.9	81,038	5.5
15-19	4,244	4.8	3,988	4.5	8,232	9.3	64,826	4.4
20-24	3,198	3.6	2,984	3.4	6,182	7.0	49,933	3.4
25-29	2,980	3.4	2,700	3.0	5,680	6.4	45,737	3.1
30-34	2,907	3.3	2,491	2.8	5,398	6.1	48,767	3.3
35-39	2,830	3.2	2,272	2.6	5,102	5.8	49,421	3.4
40-44	2,427	2.8	2,149	2.4	4,576	5.2	44,701	3.1
45-49	2,039	2.3	1,794	2.0	3,833	4.3	39,476	2.7
50-54	1,803	2.0	1,528	1.8	3,331	3.8	34,454	2.4
55-59	1,762	2.0	1,263	1.4	3,025	3.4	28,727	2.0
60-64	1,476	1.7	1,065	1.2	2,541	2.9	24,366	1.7
65-69	1,148	1.3	782	0.9	1,930	2.2	18,352	1.2
70-74	798	0.9	514	0.6	1,312	1.5	14,465	1.0
75-79	606	0.7	399	0.4	1,005	1.1	11,229	0.8
80-84	297	0.3	201	0.3	498	0.6	6,622	0.5
85-89	122	0.1	77	0.1	199	0.2	2,645	0.2
90-94	28	0.1	21	0.0	49	0.1	644	0.0
95 +	6	0.0	9	0.0	15	0.0	137	0.0
Total	46,913	53.1	41,431	46.9	88,344	100.0	746,245	51.1
							716,958	48.9
							1,463,203	100.0

^{1/} 1966 Census of Canada Vol. 1 (1-10)

Table 11

BIRTH RATES

	Population	No. Births ^{1/}	No. Births Per 1,000 Pop.
Alberta			
1956	1,123,116	35,718	31.8
1961	1,331,944	38,914	29.2
1966	1,463,203	30,592	20.9
C. D. 15			
1961	76,884	2,642	34.4
1966	88,344	2,291	25.9

Table 12

FERTILITY

	No. of Children Under 5	No. of Women 15-45	No. of Children Per 1,000 Women
Alberta			
1956	149,694	237,151	631
1961 ^{2/}	179,888	270,649	664
1966 ^{3/}	173,568	298,832	581
C. D. 15			
1961 ^{2/}	11,516	14,171	813
1966 ^{3/}	12,742	16,584	768

^{1/} Table 1, Vital Statistics Section, Annual Report, 1966, Alberta Department of Health.

^{2/} Census of Canada Bulletin A-5 p. 6 and Bulletin 1.2-3.

^{3/} 1966 Census of Canada, Vol. 1 (1 - 10).

Table 13 DEATH RATES ^{1/}

	Year	Population	Deaths	Deaths Per 1,000 Population
Alberta	1956	1,123,116	8,255	7.4
	1961	1,331,944	8,863	6.7
	1966	1,463,203	9,677	6.6
C. D. 15	1956	70,417	534	7.6
	1961	76,884	511	6.6
	1966	88,344	532	6.0

Table 14 INFANT MORTALITY RATES ^{2/}

	Year	Infant Deaths	Live Births	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births
Alberta	1957	963	35,718	27.0
	1961	1,044	38,914	27.0
	1966	640	30,592	20.9
C. D. 15	1957	114	2,505	45.5
	1961	106	2,642	40.1
	1962	105	2,799	37.5
	1963	92	2,771	33.2
	1964	77	2,757	27.9
	1965	65	2,444	26.5
	1966	45	2,291	19.6

^{1/} Annual Reports of the Department of Public Health for stated years.

^{2/} Annual Reports of the Department of Public Health for stated years.
Table 1. General summary of Vital Statistics.

Table 15

BIRTHS IN HOSPITAL^{1/}
C. D. 15

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Births</u>	<u># Births In Hospital</u>	<u>% of Births In Hospital</u>
1957	2,505	2,275	90.8
1961	2,646	2,445	92.5
1962	2,799	2,620	93.6
1963	2,771	2,625	94.7
1964	2,757	2,640	95.8
1965	2,444	2,349	96.1
1966	2,291	2,178	95.1

^{1/} Annual Reports of the Department of Public Health for stated years.
Table 1. General summary of Vital Statistics.

Table 16 EDUCATION OF POPULATION FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
BY HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED, C. D. 15 - 1961

		<u>Total No.</u>	<u>% of Those Attending or Not Attending</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total		76,884		41,193	35,691
Population 5 Years and Over		65,368		35,351	30,017
<u>Total Attending School</u>		19,554	100.0	10,096	9,458
Kindergarten		133	.7	69	64
Elementary	1-4	8,817	45.1	4,672	4,145
	5 +	6,763	34.6	3,491	3,272
Secondary	1-2	2,115	10.8	1,008	1,107
	3-4	1,351	6.9	654	697
	5	172	.9	84	88
University	1-2	140	.7	71	69
	3-4	32	.2	22	10
	Degree	31	.1	25	6
<u>Total Not Attending</u>		45,814	100.0	25,255	20,559
No Schooling		5,473	11.9	2,837	2,636
Kindergarten		33	.1	20	13
Elementary	1-4	4,632	10.1	2,782	1,850
	5 +	17,193	37.5	10,395	6,798
Secondary	1-2	9,051	19.8	4,849	4,202
	3-4	6,402	14.0	3,036	3,366
	5	1,133	2.5	531	602
University	1-2	1,123	2.4	352	771
	3-4	265	.6	136	129
	Degree	509	1.1	317	192

Table 17

EDUCATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN FOR POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL *

C. D. 15 - 1961 ^{1/}

Ethnic Origin	No Schooling	Kindergarten	Elementary		Secondary				University		Total Not Attending
			1-4	5 +	1-2	3	4	5 +	Some	Degree	
British Isles	4,663	11	600	5,203	3,931	1,615	1,570	555	691	295	19,134
French	2,559	3	796	2,721	1,202	305	346	160	195	72	8,359
German	1,604	4	259	2,159	1,066	326	398	130	156	37	6,139
Italian	42	-	15	44	31	11	8	3	4	2	160
Jewish	3	-	-	4	2	1	-	1	2	1	14
Netherlands	1,239	3	542	903	351	99	125	49	68	15	3,394
Polish	452	-	266	579	260	80	99	25	32	6	1,799
Russian	132	-	78	177	83	16	31	4	7	-	528
Scandinavian	1,103	4	115	1,787	1,000	306	297	91	107	19	4,829
Ukranian	1,036	1	507	1,393	605	210	175	50	48	24	4,049
Other European	657	4	231	793	319	143	141	49	58	14	2,409
Asiatic	74	-	33	55	37	8	17	2	5	15	246
Indian & Eskimo	3,342	2	1,179	1,289	119	19	10	4	2	1	5,967
Others & Not Stated	83	1	11	86	45	20	26	10	13	8	303
Totals	16,989	33	4,632	17,193	9,051	3,159	3,243	1,133	1,388	509	57,330

* Includes those under 5 years and excludes those attending school.

^{1/} Census of Canada 1961 - special tabulations.

Table 18 PERCENTAGE EDUCATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN OF THOSE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL IN C.D. 15 ^{1/}

Ethnic Origin	No Schooling	Kindergarten	Elementary			Secondary			University		Total
			1-4	5 +	Cumulative	1-2	3	4	5 +	Some Degree	
British Isles	24.4	.1	3.1	27.2	54.8	20.5	8.5	8.2	2.9	3.6	100.0
French	30.6	.0	9.5	32.6	72.7	14.4	3.7	4.1	1.9	2.3	100.0
German	26.1	.1	4.2	35.2	65.6	17.4	5.3	6.5	2.1	2.5	100.0
Italian	26.3	-	9.4	27.5	63.2	19.4	6.9	5.0	1.9	2.4	100.0
Jewish	21.4	-	-	28.6	50.0	14.2	7.2	-	7.2	14.2	100.0
Netherlands	36.5	.1	16.0	26.6	79.2	10.4	2.9	3.7	1.4	2.0	100.0
Polish	25.1		14.8	32.2	72.1	14.4	4.4	5.6	1.4	1.8	100.0
Russian	25.0	-	14.8	33.5	73.3	15.7	3.0	5.9	.8	1.3	100.0
Scandinavian	22.8	.1	2.4	37.0	62.3	20.7	6.3	6.2	1.9	2.2	100.0
Ukranian	25.6	.1	12.5	34.4	72.6	14.9	5.2	4.3	1.2	1.2	100.0
Other European	27.3	.2	9.6	32.9	70.0	13.2	5.9	5.9	2.0	2.4	100.0
Asiatic	30.1	-	13.4	22.4	65.9	15.0	3.3	6.9	.8	2.0	100.0
Indian & Eskimo	56.0	.0	19.8	21.6	97.4	2.0	.3	.2	.1	.0	100.0
Others & Not Stated	27.4	.3	3.6	28.4	59.7	14.9	6.6	8.6	3.3	4.3	100.0
Total	29.6	.1	8.1	30.0	67.8	15.8	5.5	5.6	2.0	2.4	100.0

^{1/} Calculations made from Table

Table 19 POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN
ALBERTA & C.D. 15 ^{1/}
1961

Ethnic Group	Alberta		C. D. 15	
	#	%	#	%
British Isles	601,755	45.3	26,012	33.7
French	83,339	6.3	11,585	15.1
Austrian	15,904	1.2	823	1.1
Czech	12,448	0.9	587	0.8
Finnish	3,662	0.3	106	0.1
German	183,314	13.8	8,008	10.4
Hungarian	15,293	1.1	523	0.7
Italian	15,025	1.1	201	0.3
Jewish	4,353	0.3	17	0.0
Netherlands	55,530	4.2	4,499	5.9
Polish	40,539	3.0	2,383	3.1
Russian	17,925	1.3	681	0.9
Scandinavian	95,879	7.2	6,394	8.3
Ukrainian	105,923	8.0	5,279	6.9
Other Europeans	24,967	1.9	1,148	1.5
Chinese	6,937	0.5	236	0.3
Japanese	3,721	0.3	7	0.0
Other Asiatics	1,845	0.1	40	0.0
Native Indian	28,554	2.1	7,959	10.4
Negro	1,307	0.1	8	0.0
Others	13,717	1.0	388	0.5
Total	1,331,944	100.0	76,884	100.0

^{1/} Census of Canada 1961 - Bulletin 1.2-5, Table 37.

Table .20

POPULATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE
BY SEX FOR ALBERTA AND C. D. 15
1961 ^{1/}

<u>C. D. 15</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number in Labour Force 15 years	25,050	20,157	4,893
Population 15 years and over	46,234	25,481	20,753
Percentage in labour force 15 years and over	54.2	79.1	23.6
<u>Alberta</u>			
Number in labour force	491,487	363,021	128,466
Population 15 years and over	862,620	448,820	413,800
Percentage in labour force 15 years and over	57.0	80.9	31.0

^{1/} Census of Canada 1961, Bulletins 3-1.8 and 3.1-2.

Table 21

LABOUR FORCE, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION
C.D. 15, ALBERTA AND RURAL ALBERTA - 1961 ^{1/}

Occupation	C.D. 15		Alberta Total		Rural Alberta *	
	Persons #	in Labour Force %	Persons #	in Labour Force %	Persons #	in Labour Force %
Managerial	1,674	6.7	41,691	8.5	7,160	4.3
Professional & Technical	1,636	6.5	46,579	9.5	8,051	4.8
Clerical	1,100	4.4	55,317	11.3	3,971	2.4
Sales	1,024	4.1	31,629	6.5	3,821	2.3
Services and Recreation	1,903	7.6	59,055	12.1	10,979	6.5
Transportation and Communication	1,167	4.7	28,261	5.8	5,634	3.4
Farmers and Farm Workers	10,275	41.0	104,162	21.3	98,637	58.8
Loggers, Fishermen, Trappers and Hunters	1,202	4.8	3,009	.6	2,483	1.5
Miners and Related Workers	355	1.4	5,291	1.1	2,446	1.4
Craftsmen, Production and Related Workers	3,129	12.5	83,449	17.0	16,578	9.9
Labourers	926	3.7	19,615	4.0	4,751	2.8
Not Stated	659	2.6	11,453	2.3	3,133	1.9
Total	25,050	100.0	489,511	100.0	167,644	1.9

Table 22 . NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS BY WEEKS OF EMPLOYMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1961 ^{1/}

	1-13	14-26	27-39	40-52	Total
Alberta					
#	24,733	25,353	28,809	255,275	344,170
%	7.4	7.6	8.6	76.4	100.00
C. D. 15					
#	1,285	1,405	1,485	7,619	11,794
%	10.90	11.91	12.59	64.60	100.00
Rural Alberta ^{2/}					
#	9,865	10,397	11,819	72,382	104,463
%	9.44	9.95	11.31	69.30	100.00

^{1/} Census of Canada 1961 Labour Force Bulletin 3.3-3, p.p. 13,14.

^{2/} Rural Alberta figures were obtained by subtracting figures for the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Red Deer from the provincial total.

Table 23

POPULATION PROJECTIONS, C. D. 15
1976 & 1986 *

	1956	1966	Number Change By Cohort	Per Cent Change	Projected 1976	Projected 1986
Under 5	10,465	12,742		35.4**	15,981	20,004
5-9	9,157	12,190			15,293	19,142
10-14	7,384	10,504	+39	0.3	12,780	16,029
15-19	6,176	8,232	-925	10.1	10,959	13,748
20-24	5,082	6,182	-1202	-16.3	8,792	10,697
25-34	9,601	11,078	-180	-1.6	14,183	19,435
35-44	7,838	9,678	+77	+0.8	11,167	14,296
45-54	6,406	7,164	-674	-8.6	8,846	10,207
55-64	4,384	5,566	-840	-13.1	6,226	7,687
65 +	3,924	5,008	+624	+14.2	6,356	7,110
Total	70,417	88,344			110,583	138,355

* Projections made by Rural Development Research Branch based on 1956 - 1966 trends. The 1956 and 1966 Figures are taken from the Canada Census.

** Based on a percentage of the previous total population and the 5 year age groups assumed to be distributed according to 1966 Figures.

Table 24

POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS
C. D. 15 - 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 *

Age Group	1961 Population	1966 Population	# Change	% Change	1971 Projected Population	1976 Projected Population	1981 Projected Population	1986 Projected Population
1-4	11,516	12,742		16.6**	14,668	16,843	19,362	22,297
5-9	10,347	12,190	+674	+5.9	13,494	15,533	17,837	20,504
10-14	8,787	10,504	+157	+1.5	12,372	13,696	15,766	18,105
15-19	6,630	8,232	-555	-6.3	9,842	11,593	12,833	14,773
20-24	5,141	6,182	-448	-6.8	7,672	9,173	10,805	11,960
25-29	5,055	5,680	+539	+10.5	6,831	8,478	10,136	11,940
30-34	4,805	5,398	+343	+6.8	6,066	7,296	9,055	10,825
35-39	4,562	5,102	+297	+6.2	5,733	6,442	7,748	9,616
40-44	3,914	4,576	+14	+0.3	5,117	5,750	6,461	7,771
45-49	3,490	3,833	-81	-2.1	4,480	5,010	5,629	6,325
50-54	3,160	3,331	-159	-4.6	3,657	4,274	4,780	5,370
55-59	2,832	3,025	-135	-4.3	3,188	3,500	4,090	4,574
60-64	2,270	2,541	-291	-10.3	2,713	2,860	3,140	3,669
65-69	1,673	1,930	-340	-15.0	2,160	2,306	2,431	2,669
70-74	1,325	1,312	-361	-21.6	1,513	1,693	1,808	1,906
75-79	809	1,005	-320	-24.2	994	1,147	1,283	1,370
80-84	376	498	-311	-38.4	619	612	707	790
85-89	144	199	-177	-47.1	263	327	324	374
90-94	38	49	-95	-70.0	60	79	98	39
95 +	10	15	-23	-60.5	19	24	31	39
Total	76,884	88,344			101,461	116,636	134,324	154,974

* Projections made by Rural Development Research Branch based on 1961 - 1966 trends. The 1961 and 1966 Figures were taken from the Canada Census.

** Based on a percentage of the previous 5 year total population.

Table 25

POPULATION PROJECTED BY AGE CATEGORY *
C.D. 15 - 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986.

Age Group	1961		1966		1971		1976		1981		1986	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-19	37,280	48.5	43,668	49.4	50,376	49.7	57,665	49.4	65,789	49.9	75,679	48.8
20-24	35,229	45.8	39,668	44.9	45,457	44.8	52,783	45.3	6.,844	46.0	72,050	46.5
65 +	4,375	5.7	5,008	5.7	5,628	5.5	6,188	5.3	6,682	5.0	7,245	4.7
Total	76,884	100.0	88,344	100.0	101,461	100.0	116,636	100.0	134,324	100.0	154,974	100.0

* Calculations made from population projections shown in Table 24.

